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AGENDAS/MINUTES OF THE
CHAIRMAN'S TASK FORCE ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT





Ms. Brenda Poland
Regional Planning Department
119 King St. West, 14th floor
Hamilton, Ontario

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GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

CHAIRMAN'S TASK FORCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A G E N D A

DATE AND TIME: Wednesday, July 11, 1990; 7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

PLACE: Room 219, Hamilton City Hall

1. GENERAL

- a) Declaration of Interest re: Municipal Conflict of Interest Act
- b) Minutes of the June 13, 1990 meeting of the Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development.

Chairman's remarks - Councillor D. Ross

2. NEW BUSINESS

- 2.1 Actions arising from the June 13, 1990 meeting: *Vice CM*
 - distribution of Regional Official Plan and Regional Economic Strategy
 - clarification of mandate of the Regional Chairman's Advisory Committee on Environmental Issues - Mark Hornel (for information)
- 2.2 Members Remarks (comments on workshop experience)
- 2.3 Proposed Task Force workplan and relationship to Regional Official Plan Review process - Mark Hornell and Gary Wilson (handout for discussion)
- 2.4 Public Consultation process and Task Force communications - Brenda Poland (for discussion)
- 2.5 Information - Mark Hornell (attached for discussion)
- 2.6 Other business
- 2.7 Agenda and time for next meeting.
 - preliminary visioning workshop with Doug Ross



16)

MINUTES OF THE REGIONAL CHAIRMAN'S TASK FORCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Regional Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development met on Wednesday, June 13, 1990 at 7:00 p.m., 15th Floor Committee Room, Regional Offices.

Present: Chairman (Councillor) D. Ross
Councillors T. Cooke, D. Granger
P. Ashenhurst, M. Boyak, P. Dawson, P. Earl, S. French, R. Korol, J. MacDonald, J. McCulloch, J. Michaluk, J. Nriagu, G. Simmons, G. Smuk, J. Walkem, D. Wilson

Regrets: B. McHattie

Resource persons: V. Abraham, Director, Regional Department of Planning and Development
G. DeSantis, Research Director, Hamilton and District Social Planning and Research Council
M. Fischbuch, Housing Policy and Development Officer, Regional Department of Social Services
S. Ghanem, Director, Regional Department of Economic Development
B. Gibson, Associate Medical Officer of Health, Regional Department of Public Health Services
M. Hornell, Task Force Coordinator, Regional Department of Planning and Development
L. Moore, Executive Director, Hamilton-Wentworth Skills Training Advisory Committee
B. Poland, Task Force Communications Assistant, Regional Department of Planning and Development
J. Thoms, Commissioner, Regional Department of Planning and Development
J. Vogt, District Officer, Ministry of the Environment

1. The welcome and background information was provided by Chairman Ross. It was agreed that subsequent meetings be held at City Hall. As far as possible, meetings will be run by consensus. A Vice Chairman will be selected at the next meeting.

2. The roles of the Chairman, members and Technical Support Group were discussed and agreed as follows.

The Chairman will chair Task Force meetings. While the Chairman stated that he would speak with the media when requested, he encouraged any members to cooperate with the media if ever approached by them. The Chairman will also liaise with the staff with regards to the agenda.

The members' role will be to bring their points of view to the table and make additions to the agenda.



The technical staff will provide background information to the Task Force by helping with problems and answering questions. The members are encouraged to request other technical staff be present at meetings when they feel it is necessary. Public meetings in September or October were discussed.

3. It was agreed that the Task Force will meet once a month on Wednesday evenings between 7:00 and 10:00 pm at City Hall. Parking stickers will be mailed out with the agenda prior to each meeting.

3b. Linda Moore suggested that the Task Force consider a participatory session in which the group would examine the values and issues being brought to the table by the members. This session would also assist the Task Force in determining guidelines, a mandate and clarifying the concept of consensus.

It was agreed that this session will be held on Saturday, July 7 between 8:30 and 12:00 or 1:00 pm. Notes will be distributed at the General Meeting to follow on July 11. Staff will confirm the location and other details.

4. Brenda Poland presented an outline for proposed communication projects. There are certain criteria already stated in the Terms of Reference which indicate that:

- the Task Force needs to develop their definition of sustainable development before going to the public

- the two documents Economic Strategy and Regional Official Plan will be sent to Committee members

- the public will be involved in revision of the Economic Strategy and Regional Official Plan

Discussion concerning a fall conference focussed on how to decide the objectives and format of such a function. It was agreed that staff will develop a concept for a conference which will be presented for discussion at the next meeting. It was a general consensus that the 'conference' will likely be organized more as a interactive public consultation session.

Other communication activities are a series of public hearings and some type of printed material to be distributed to the public.

5. Other business:

With regards to a budget, the Department of Planning and Development has made some provisions in their 1990 budget. Staff are investigating external funding sources; e.g. grants, etc.

The Task Force reports directly through Economic Development and Planning Committee to the Regional Council. However, some issues outside this scope will be referred to the appropriate committees, agencies or departments.

The final report prepared by the Task Force will be presented to the Regional Council through the Economic Development Committee.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES OF THE
RECENT ECONOMIC CRISIS

BY
JAMES H. HARRIS
AND
JOHN F. KENNEDY
WITH
AN INTRODUCTION BY
THE EDITOR

CHICAGO
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
1934

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WASHINGTON

Tentative items for upcoming agendas, as discussed, are:

- public meetings
- vision exercise
- information concerning both the Environmental Advisory Committee and the
Regional planning process

The next General Meetings will be:

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

7:00 - 10:00 pm

Room 219, City Hall

Wednesday, August 15, 1990

7:00 - 10:00 pm

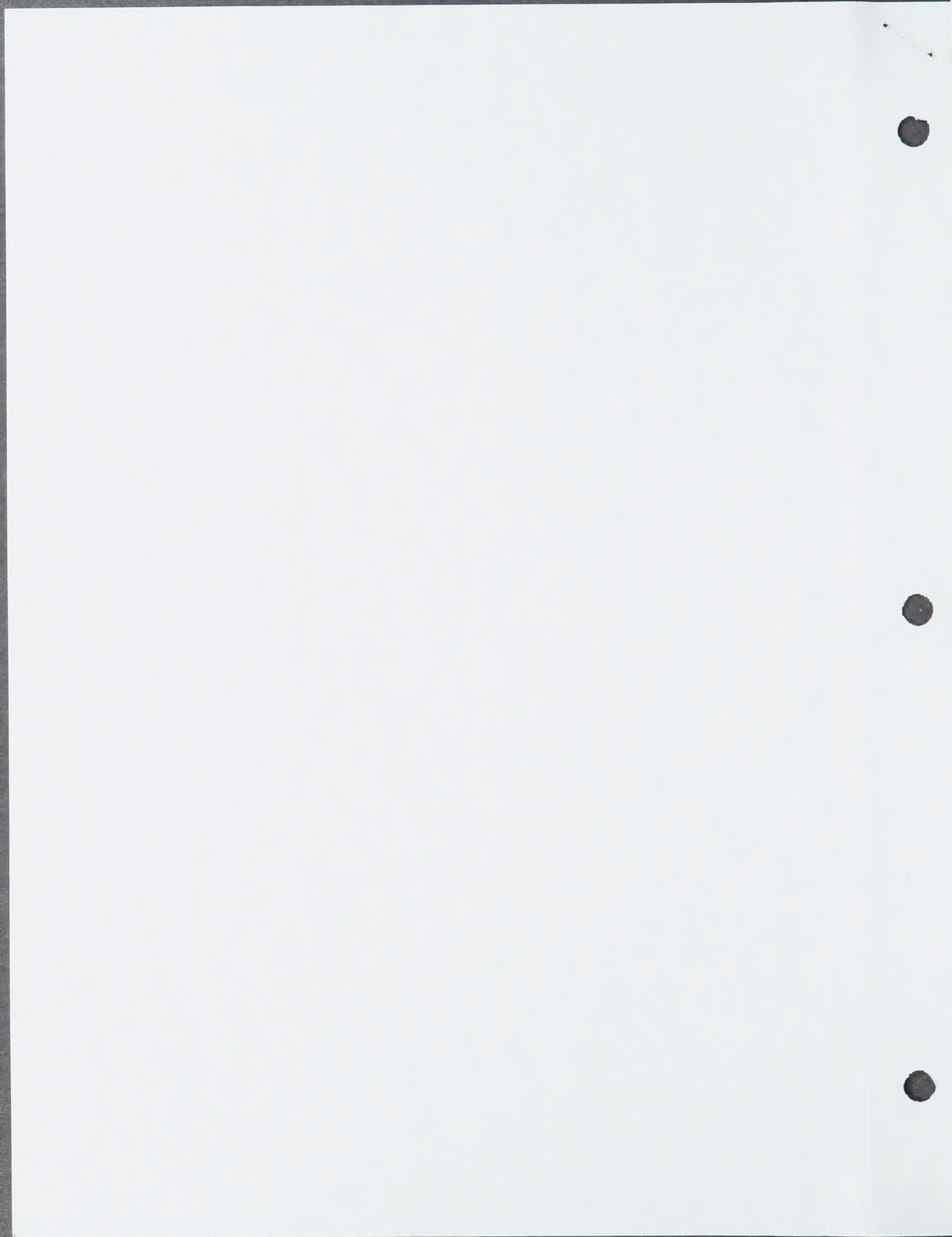
Room 233, City Hall

Wednesday, September 19, 1990

7:00 - 10:00 pm

Room 233, City Hall

6. The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 9:45 pm.



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GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

CHAIRMAN'S TASK FORCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A G E N D A

DATE: Wednesday, August 1, 1990
TIME: 7:00 o'clock p.m.
PLACE: Room 233, Hamilton City Hall

1. GENERAL

- a) Declaration of Interest re: Municipal Conflict of Interest Act
- b) Minutes of the July 11, 1990 meeting of the Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development.
- c) Chairman's Remarks

Purpose of Meeting: To begin to establish a working definition of sustainable development for the Region.

2. NEW BUSINESS

- 2.1 Selection of Vice-Chairperson
- 2.2 Brainstorm on working definition and basic principles of sustainable development (see attachments)
- 2.3 Organization of ideas generated in the brainstorm
- 2.4 Group consensus on the definition
- 2.5 Other business
- 2.6 Agenda items and time for next meeting

3. ADJOURNMENT

MINUTES OF THE CHAIRMAN'S TASK FORCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development met at 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday, July 11, 1990, in Room 219, at Hamilton City Hall.

Present: Chairman (Councillor) D. Ross
Councillor D. Granger
M. Boyak, P. Dawson, Prof. S. French, R. Korol, J. McCulloch, G. Simmons, G. Smuk, J. Walkem, D. Wilson, D. Lamont, B. McHattie

Resource Persons: V. Abraham, Director, Regional Department of Planning and Development
M. Hornell, Task Force Coordinator, Regional Department of Planning Department
B. Poland, Task Force Communications Assistant, Planning
J. Barr, Division Head, Planning Department
N. Ragetlie, Planning Department
G. Wilson, Planner, Planning Department
D. Sider, Health Department

1. a) Declaration of Interest re: Municipal Conflict of Interest Act (None)
- b) (Simmons/Koroll) That the Minutes of the June 13, 1990 meeting of the Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development, be received and adopted as presented. CARRIED

Chairman's remarks - Councillor D. Ross

2. NEW BUSINESS

- 2.1 Actions arising from the June 13, 1990 meeting:
 - distribution of Regional Official Plan and Regional Economic Strategy
 - clarification of mandate of the Regional Chairman's Advisory Committee on Environmental Issues.

Mark Hornell reviewed the information on the handouts with the members.

- 2.2 Members Remarks (comments on workshop experience)

Mr. Boyak indicated that the work shop provided an opening of the door for communication to come to mutual agreements with some give and take.

Ms. Walkem indicated that the workshop had a bumpy beginning.

Councillor Ross indicated that concerns were raised at the meeting of which he was unaware.

Mr. Hornell indicated that another workshop could be arranged.

Mr. Dawson suggested a second work shop which would start on Page 5, and deal with the 15 items to begin the consensus process.

It was suggested that Mr. Douglas Ross come back and prepare a workshop on the 15 items.

Mr. Walkem suggest that any comments on the July 7 Report, be returned to Mr. Hornell by July 25.

Mr. McCulloch suggested specific goals for workshops

2.3 Proposed Task Force work plan and relationship to Regional Official Plan Review process - Mark Hornell and Gary Wilson

Mr. Hornell indicated that November could be designated Sustainable Development Month.

Prof. French would like to see more participation from the general public during this process.

Ms. Walkem suggested that we do not want the public input until we are sure of the direction that we are going. She asked if we had taken steps to go out to the general public through the school system.

Mr. Hornell suggested that we do not want to go to the general public too soon. He is suggesting "open houses" in November of 1990, and a public forum in February and/or March of 1991.

Mr. Lamont asked if we had dealt with this type of model in the past.

Mr. Barr indicated that we do not know exactly what we will be getting out of this plan. The Task Force will be breaking new ground.

Prof. French indicated that this group would be focusing on The Regional Official Plan.

Ms. McCulloch asked if there was a date for revising the official plan and Mr. Barr advised August of 1992.

Mr. Wilson noted that there will be considerable overlapping between the Task Force and the ROP work plan. The Task Force will be focusing on the ROP.

Mr. Dawson indicated that a lot of work has been done with respect to the charts and that the general public should be made aware of the information.

Councillor Ross inquired how the members felt about the work plan presently in progress.

The members were in agreement with this format.

Mr. Boyak asked if the work plan should wait until the new Council or be presented to the present Council.

Councillor Ross indicated that it must go to the present Council.

(Boyak/French)

That the proposed Work Plan as presented be approved.

CARRIED

2.4 Public Consultation process and Task Force communications - Brenda Poland

Mrs. Poland said that we will be asking the general public to submit their ideas for a vision statement. There will be an open house for public participation. We will be advertising in the newspaper.

Mr. Dawson indicated that children should be involved in this process and that the Superintendent of the Board of Education is behind environmental issues, 100%.

Mrs. Walkem suggested that workshops be a component of the forum.

Ms. Poland agreed a good place to advertise is in grocery stores, TV, and on radio.

Ms. Simmon suggested that the Broadway Cinema may be interested in showing a series of environmental films in November as part of the Sustainable Development Month.

Ms. McCulloch suggested an answering machine for the general public to call in and leave a message on tape.

Mr. McHattie asked how we get people out to our meetings, distribution by mail, community organizations, newsletters, and special tactics to reach certain sectors of the population (impoverished and minorities).

Mr. Hornell indicated that there is a vast network of groups that can convey our message.

It was indicated that Ottawa got 400 people to a similar type of meeting.

Hold meetings in a gym and have experienced staff people at every session to help answer all questions from the public.

Ms. Poland and Mr. Hornell said that approximately six to seven people are working on this project.

Ms. McCulloch wondered how we approach certain people to participate.

Our advertising should be done in alternative languages.

Mr. Dawson said that service clubs would help with our publication. Downtown Rotary Club may be pleased to sponsor by providing prizes for a children's contest.

Mr. Lamont asked if this was before us for approval.

Not at this time.

The members were asked to review the material and comment at the next meeting.

Mrs. Simmons invited people to set out their dreams, we must also set priorities.

(Boyak/Fronett)

That the public consultation process as presented by Ms Poland be approved in principal.

CARRIED

Ms. Walkem wondered which day of the week was good for the Mayor of the Area municipalities or a representative, as their encouragement on this subject is important.

July 11, 1990

2.5 Defining Sustainable Development

The members were asked to review the material and come up with some form of vision.

Councillor Ross suggested that we come up with a definition for Sustainable Development.

Mr. Dawson indicated that we must keep our concerns within Hamilton-Wentworth.

Members were requested to bring a definition on: "What I think Sustainable Development" is, to the next meeting. Those items will be put down for everyone to review and then we will be able to come back to our August 15th meeting with a definite vision on Sustainable Development.

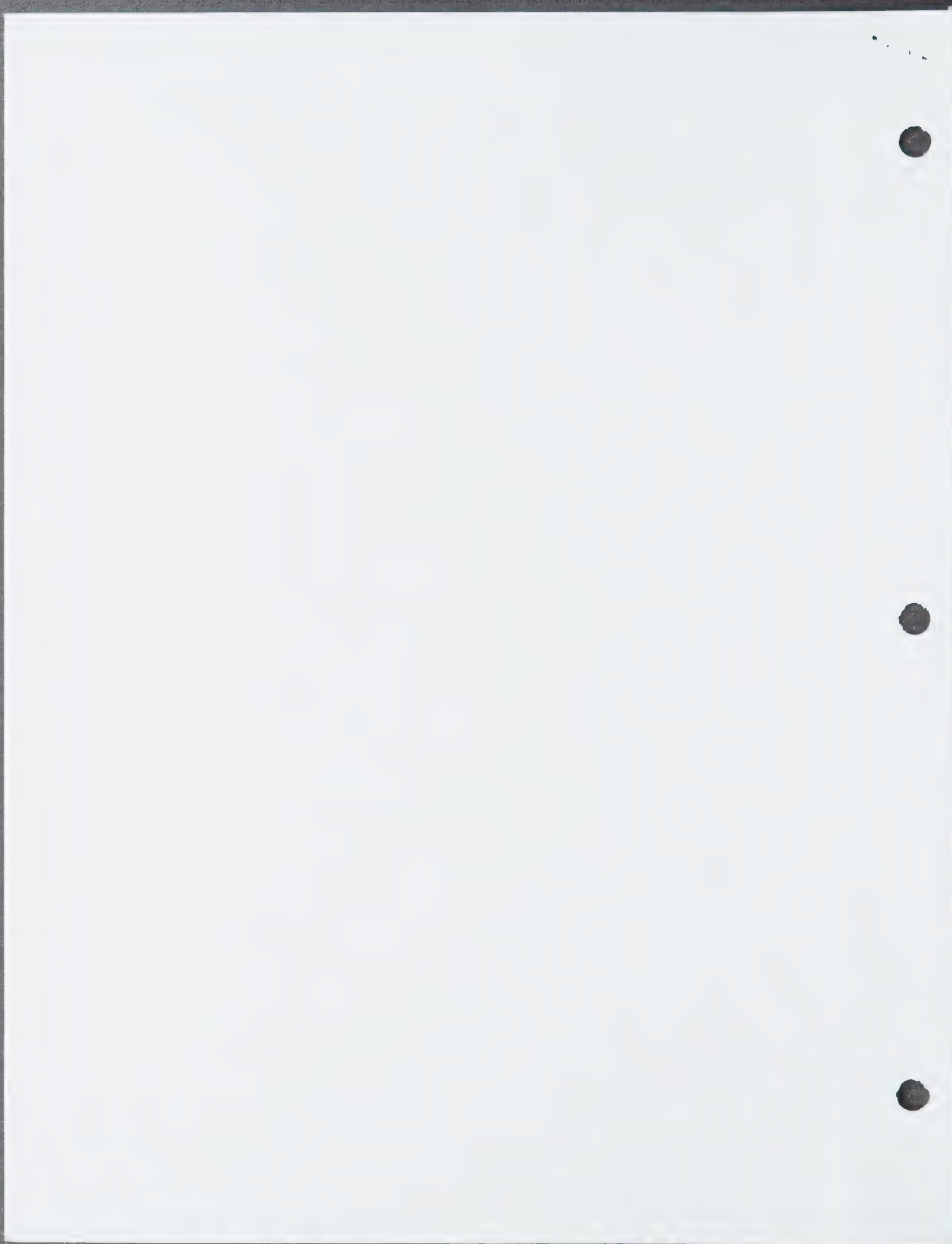
It was suggested that Douglas Ross come back to our meeting on August 15th.

The next two meetings are scheduled for August 1, 1990, from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. in Room 233, City Hall, and August 15, 1990, from 5:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.. Supper will be provided.

The meeting adjourned at 9:45 p.m.

Chairman

Secretary



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**CHAIRMAN'S TASK FORCE ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

NEW 2

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

A G E N D A

DATE AND TIME: Wednesday, August 15, 1990; 5:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

PLACE: Room 233, Hamilton City Hall

1. GENERAL

- a) Declaration of Interest re: Municipal Conflict of Interest Act
- b) Minutes of the August 1, 1990 meeting of the Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development.

Chairman's remarks - Councillor D. Ross

2. NEW BUSINESS

- 2.1 Reflection and refinement of definition of sustainable development (attachments).
- 2.2 Dinner
- 2.3 Developing a consensus decision-making model for the Task Force (Facilitator - Doug Ross).
- 2.4 Draft Public Participation Strategy (Mark Hornell).
- 2.5 Information and other business.
- 2.6 Agenda and time for next meeting.

3. ADJOURNMENT

MINUTES OF THE CHAIRMAN'S TASK FORCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development met at 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday, August 1, 1990, in Room 233, at Hamilton City Hall.

Present: Chairman (Councillor) D. Ross
Councillor D. Granger
M. Boyak, Prof. S. French, R. Korol, J. McCulloch, G. Simmons, G. Smuk, J. Walkem, D. Lamont, B. McHattie, J. Michaluk, J. Nriagu, L. Moore

Also Present: V. Abraham, M. Hornell, J. Barr, M. Fischbuch

1. a) Declaration of Interest re: Municipal Conflict of Interest Act: (None)
- b) (French/Simmon) That the Minutes of the July 11, 1990 meeting of the Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development, be received and adopted as amended with the addition of the names "G. Aston, S. Renshaw".
- c) Chairman's remarks - Councillor D. Ross

Purpose of Meeting: To begin to establish a working definition of sustainable development for the Region.

2. NEW BUSINESS

2.1 Selection of Vice-Chairperson

(Granger/Simmon)

That Judith McCulloch be appointed as Vice-Chairperson of the Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development. **CARRIED**

2.2 Brainstorm on working definitions and basic principles of sustainable development.

2.3 Organization of ideas generated in the brainstorm.

2.4 Group consensus on the definition.

Mr. Donald Lamont led the group through the above items.

The brainstorming session ended with the following grouping under, "What Are The Broad Action Components of Sustainable Development (To Reach The Vision)".

a) **Managed, Sensitive, Development (Economic, Physical, Social Political)**

Qualitative development not quantitative growth.
New and growing is not bad.
Preserve, protect.
Strive for positive environmental impacts.
Creative, careful use of existing and new resources.
Development must not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Development is essential to sustaining society.

b) **Instilling Values, Conserve**

Create a conserver community.
Promote alternative technologies (Tax incentives).
Instill values - conserve.

c) **Want The Cake - At What Cost**

Management of ecological capital - soil, water, air climate.
Healthy growth, jobs, but not at the cost of land.
Economic well-being with good food, clean water, clean air.
To ensure we have land to enjoy and jobs to go to, without destroying either.
Strong, private business sector, environmentally sound, public-funded services.

d) **Real Important, Broad Education**

Massive public education program.
Reveal real environmental situation as the means to restrain growth.
Well-educated, healthy human resources.
A community must understand and agree on acceptable human behaviour and its impact on other ecological systems.

e) **Proactive, Empowering and People Ownership**

Public participation in defining local problems and solutions, ownership.
Ecosystem development.
Regional Committee for protecting the environment.

f) **Harmonize, Integrate**
Global interlocking planning and policies.

Respect value recognition of their non-human life forms.
Inherent right to exist and flourish.
Harmony, ecosystem development.

g)

Change will be implemented through evolutionary process and thought.

h) **Equity, Security**

Ensuring basic human needs are met - food, shelter, income, clean air, water, etc.

// Open pace, elbow room to live.
Equity, security.

3. **ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting adjourned at 9:15 p.m.

Chairman

Secretary

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CHAIRMAN'S TASK FORCE ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

AGENDA

DATE AND TIME: Wednesday, September 19, 1990. 7 - 10 P.M.

PLACE: Room 233, Hamilton City Hall

1. GENERAL

- a) Declaration of Interest
- b) Minutes
- c) Purpose of Meeting

- To inform the Task Force of progress on the implementation of the public participation strategy.
- To obtain commitments from members to participate in parts of the public participation process

Chairman's Remarks - Councillor Don Ross.

2. NEW BUSINESS

- 2.1. Public Participation Process - Status Report. Brenda Poland and Mark Hornell.

- Community workshop bookings
- Newsletter
- Media campaign, member sign-up
- Group photo for newsletter insert

- 2.2. Revised Definition Statement of Sustainable Development (attached, for discussion). Mark Hornell.

- 2.3. Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy (for information and discussion).

- Meeting of Ontario Round Table and Municipal Round Tables. Gil Simmons and Mark Hornell.
- Ontario Round Table Challenge Paper (included with agenda).

- 2.4. Information, points of concern and other business

- 2.6. Agenda and time for next meeting.

1. b)

MINUTES OF THE CHAIRMAN'S TASK FORCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development met at 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, August 15, 1990, in Room 233, at Hamilton City Hall.

Present: Chairman (Councillor) D. Ross
Councillors D. Granger, T. Cooke
Prof. S. French, R. Korol, G. Simmons, G. Smuk,
J. Walkem, J. Nriagu, J. MacDonald, P. Dawson, D. Wilson, G. Smuk

Also Present: V. Abraham, Director, Regional Department of Planning and Development
M. Hornell, Task Force Coordinator, Regional Department of Planning Department
B. Poland, Task Force Communications Assistant Planning
J. Barr, Division Head, Planning Department
L. Moore, Dr. B. Gibson, Doug Ross
M. Fischbuch and G. DeSantis (Social Services)

1. a) Declaration of Interest re: Municipal Conflict of Interest Act: (None)
- b) (Smuk/Granger) That the Minutes of the August 1, 1990 meeting of the Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development, be received as amended with the addition of S. Renshaw in attendance. CARRIED
- c) Chairman's remarks - Councillor D. Ross

2. NEW BUSINESS

2.1 Reflection and refinement of definition of sustainable development

After some discussion on whether or not staff should refine the definitions, it was decided that the group, as a whole, should be making these refinements.

The Committee then proceeded to review and massage the ideas put forth at the last meeting.

Mark Hornell led the group as Don Lamont was unable to attend the meeting.

The following is the result of the Committee Review.

The principles of sustainable development encompass the following:

- fulfilment of human needs for peace, clean air and water, food, shelter, education, and useful and satisfying employment
- maintenance of ecological integrity through careful management, rehabilitation, reduction in wastes and protection of diverse and important natural species and systems
- provision for self-determination through public involvement in the definition and development of local solutions to environmental and development problems
- achievement of equity with the fairest possible sharing of limited resources among contemporaries and between our generation and our descendants

Key Concepts of Sustainable Development

a) Managed, Sensitive Development (Economic, Physical, Social and Political)

Component Ideas

- new and growing isn't necessarily bad when combined with preserve and protect
- development must not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
- creative, careful use of existing and new resources
- strive for net positive environmental impacts
- development is essential to sustaining society



b) Proactive, empowering, people ownership

Component Ideas

- public participation in defining problems and solutions (ownership)
- regional standing committee for protecting the environment (Region owning the problem)
- a community must understand the impacts of human behaviour on the ecological system

c) Real Important Broad Education

Component Ideas

- well educated, healthy human resources
- reveal real environmental situation as the means to restrain growth

d) Balance

Component Ideas

- management of ecological capital (soil, water, air climate)
- economic well being with good food, clean water and clean air
- to ensure that we have land to enjoy and jobs to go to without destroying either
- healthy growth, jobs, but not at the cost of a loss of land
- strong private business group, environmentally sound, public funded services

10

2.4 Draft Public Participation Strategy (Mark Hornell).

Mr. Hornell reviewed the public participation strategy draft which he had prepared. The members appeared to be very satisfied with the draft.

Some of the points that surfaced as a result of the draft:

J. Walkem indicated that an "open house" should be held at schools, and open for participation from children. An art contest could be involved to encourage young artists to participate.

Mr. MacDonald wondered how flexible an "open house" would be.

Councillor Ross indicated that the number of "open houses" are flexible to the point of how much participation this group wishes to be involved in.

It was suggested that a video tape be developed on the first couple of "open houses", and used as a promotion tool to get the public involved in the remaining "open houses".

The participation by Area Municipality Councillors will add to the promotion of Sustainable Development.

Ms. DeSantis indicated that the presentation for both an afternoon and evening meeting should be the same.

It was suggested that at least two members of the Task Force be present at each Focus Group.

Mr. MacDonald indicated that he needs more information before he can be prepared for the questions that will be asked at an "open house".

(MacDonald/Dawson)

That the draft of the Public Participation Strategy as presented be approved.
CARRIED

Dates for an open house, correspondence regarding news letters, etc., will be available for the next meeting. The members should be prepared to volunteer time for the "open houses" at that meeting.

Buttons are suggested for the Task Force members involved in the "open house". Buttons should be green with a large area for names.

10

e) Harmonize and Integrate

Component Ideas

- respect, value, recognition of other non-human life forms having an inherent right to exist and flourish
- harmony, ecosystem development
- global and interlocking planning and policies
- change implied through evolutionary process

f) Instil Conserver Values

Component Ideas

- create a conserver community
- promote alternative technologies (use tax incentives)
- political will to lead us from where we are to where we are going

g) Equity/Security

Component Ideas

- ensuring basic human needs are met (food, shelter, income, clean air and water, etc.)
- availability for public open space

2.2 Dinner

2.3 Developing a consensus decision-making model for the Task Force (Facilitator - Doug Ross).

Doug Ross indicated that he was impressed with the decision-making shown by this group. He took the Committee through the Consensus Decision-Making Workshop (copy attached).

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Ms. Walkem indicated that she knew of three groups that the Task Force could address. Those three groups could reach out to as many as 45 other groups.

Mr. Korol suggested that the Task Force members need to be as informed as possible prior to open housing on goals, etc.

2.5 Information and other business.

Ms. Walkem indicated that CTV have an excellent film on the environment and that Channels 13 and 9 will be showing it on Sunday, August 19, 1990. The Program is called "Future of Canada re: Demographics".

Mr. Barr indicated that he would try to tape the program.

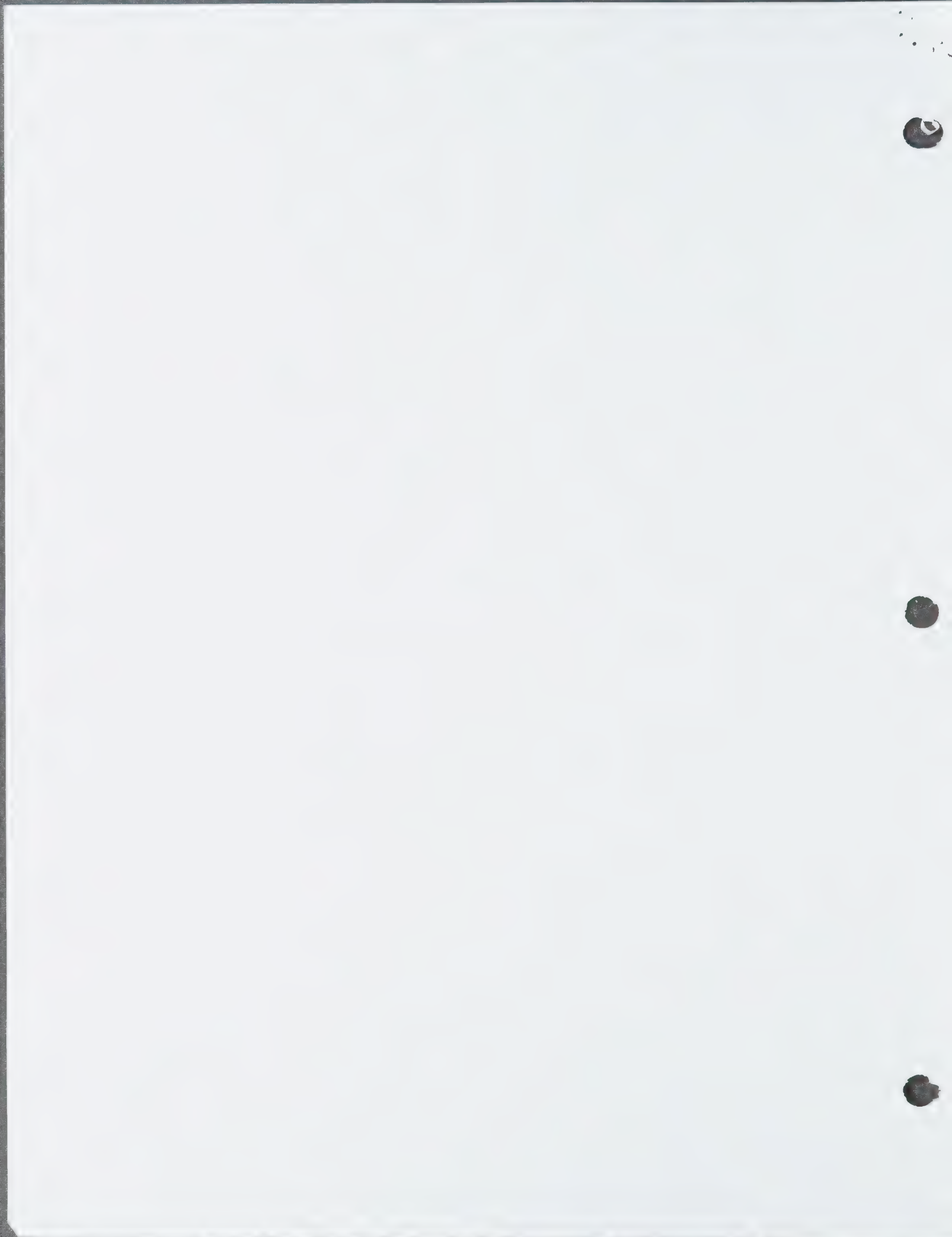
2.6 Agenda and time for next meeting.

The next meeting is scheduled for September 19, 1990, at 7:00 p.m.

On motion (Wilson/Granger) the meeting adjourned at 8:50 p.m.

Chairman

Secretary



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Ms. Brenda Poland
Regional Planning Department
119 King St. West, 14th floor
Hamilton, Ontario

URBAN MUNICIPAL

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

CHAIRMAN'S TASK FORCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A G E N D A

DATE: Wednesday, October 17, 1990
TIME: 7:00 o'clock p.m.
PLACE: Room 233, Hamilton City Hall

1. GENERAL

- a) **Declaration of Interest:** Municipal Conflict of Interest Act
- b) **Minutes of Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development Committee Meeting - September 19, 1990**
- c) **Purpose of Meeting**
 - To inform the Task Force of progress on the implementation of the public participation strategy;
 - To discuss the structure of the community workshops and to prepare members for their role in the workshops;
 - To inform the Task Force of progress with the focus groups.
- d) **Chairman's Remarks**

2. BUSINESS ITEMS

- 2.1 **Short-Term Task Force Initiatives (Councillor Don Ross)**
- 2.2 **Working Interpretation of Sustainable Development (Mark Hornell)**

3. NEW BUSINESS

3.1 Public Participation Process - Status Report (Brenda Poland)

3.2 Community Workshop Preparation (Mark Hornell)

- Purpose
- Organization
- Role of Task Force Members

3.3 Focus Groups - Progress Report (Mark Hornell)

3.4 Proposed Changes to Task Force Workplan (Mark Hornell)

4. FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE COMMITTEE

5. ADJOURNMENT

1 (b)

MINUTES OF THE CHAIRMAN'S TASK FORCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development met at 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday, September 19, 1990, in Room 233, at Hamilton City Hall.

Present: Chairman (Councillor) D. Ross
Councillor T. Cooke
J. McCulloch, Dr. J. Nriagu, Dr. R. Korol, Dr. S. French
D. Lamont, J. MacDonald, P. Ashenhurst, M. Boyak,
J. Michaluk, G. Smuk

Absent With Regrets: Councillor D. Granger
B. Wilson, B. McHattie, P. Earl, P. Dawson
J. Walkem, G. Simmons

Also Present: J. Barr, S. Sider, G. Wilson, M. Hornell, K. Pidsadny
S. Renshaw, a C. Donaldson, M. Ficshbuch, B. Poland

1. a) **Declaration of Interest re: Municipal Conflict of Interest Act: (None)**
- b) **(Michaluk/Korol)** That the **Minutes** of the August 15, 1990 meeting of the Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development, be received and adopted as amended. **CARRIED**
- c) Chairman Ross notified committee members of his September '90 trip to the United Nations World Congress on Sustainable Development. Represented were 45 countries and over 100 cities throughout the world.

2. NEW BUSINESS

2.1 Public Participation Process - Status Report: Brenda Poland and Mark Hornell

- a) Brenda Poland made a presentation on the dates and locations for November Community Workshops (Open Houses). Members signed up to attend the seven workshops to be held in each of the Area Municipalities.
- b) Committee members were advised that the newsletter will give a brief overview of the purpose behind the Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development with respect to the Regional Plan and Economic Strategy. The newsletter will address three phases of the Task Force work plan.

There are, approximately, 172,880 newsletters to be mailed on recycled material. There will also be six advertisements placed in local newspapers dealing with the Community Workshops. The intent is to mail out a newsletter, approximately, every four months.

- c) Mark Hornell stressed the importance of Task Force members getting involved in explaining the purpose of the Task Force at the community workshop.

Bob Korol suggested we introduce local issues that pertain to our interest.

Mark Boyak suggest that there be some kind of feedback after these workshops.

John Michaluk requested that there be a preliminary role-playing involved to better prepare the members in their role in the workshop.

Judith McCulloch suggested City and Regional employees be given the opportunity to experiment with the Task Force's ideas, through a workshop organized for staff.

2.2 Revised Definition Statement of Sustainable Development

Members were pleased with the preliminary working definition of sustainable development. The Task Force requested staff to summarize Item 2.2 and be brought back to the next committee meeting.

Jerome Nriagu suggested that concept 5 be brought out more clearly, emphasising the inherent value of nature.

Although members were comfortable with the document, John Michaluk felt that we should be looking for consistency in the phrasing or wording of terms.

A group photograph was taken of members for the upcoming newsletter.

2.3 Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy (for information and discussion)

Mark Hornell introduced the challenge paper published by the Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy. The intent of this document represents the opinion only of the Round Table and is not representative of government policy.

Committee members felt that the challenge paper lacked targeting objectives.

M. Hornell stated that he would keep members informed on the activities of the Round Table.

2.4 Information, and other business

Robert Korol advised that there is a flyer produced from the Faculty of Engineering (McMaster University) which offers, free of charge,, technical expertise from students and staff on sustainable development.

Mark Boyak commented on the article written by Colin Isaacs "Making Waves, Changing Ways".

Jim MacDonald made further comment on the newsletter with respect to advising homeowners of their role in striving towards a better environment, i.e. reducing homeowners garbage by 50%.

Sylvia Renshaw commented on the Canadian Green Consumer Guide - Green Tips. It was suggested that some "Green Tips" be included in each newsletter.

Doug Sider advised that while environmental issues are major concerns but the Task Force should remember to address issues such as social equity, child care, etc.

2.5 Agenda and Time for next meeting

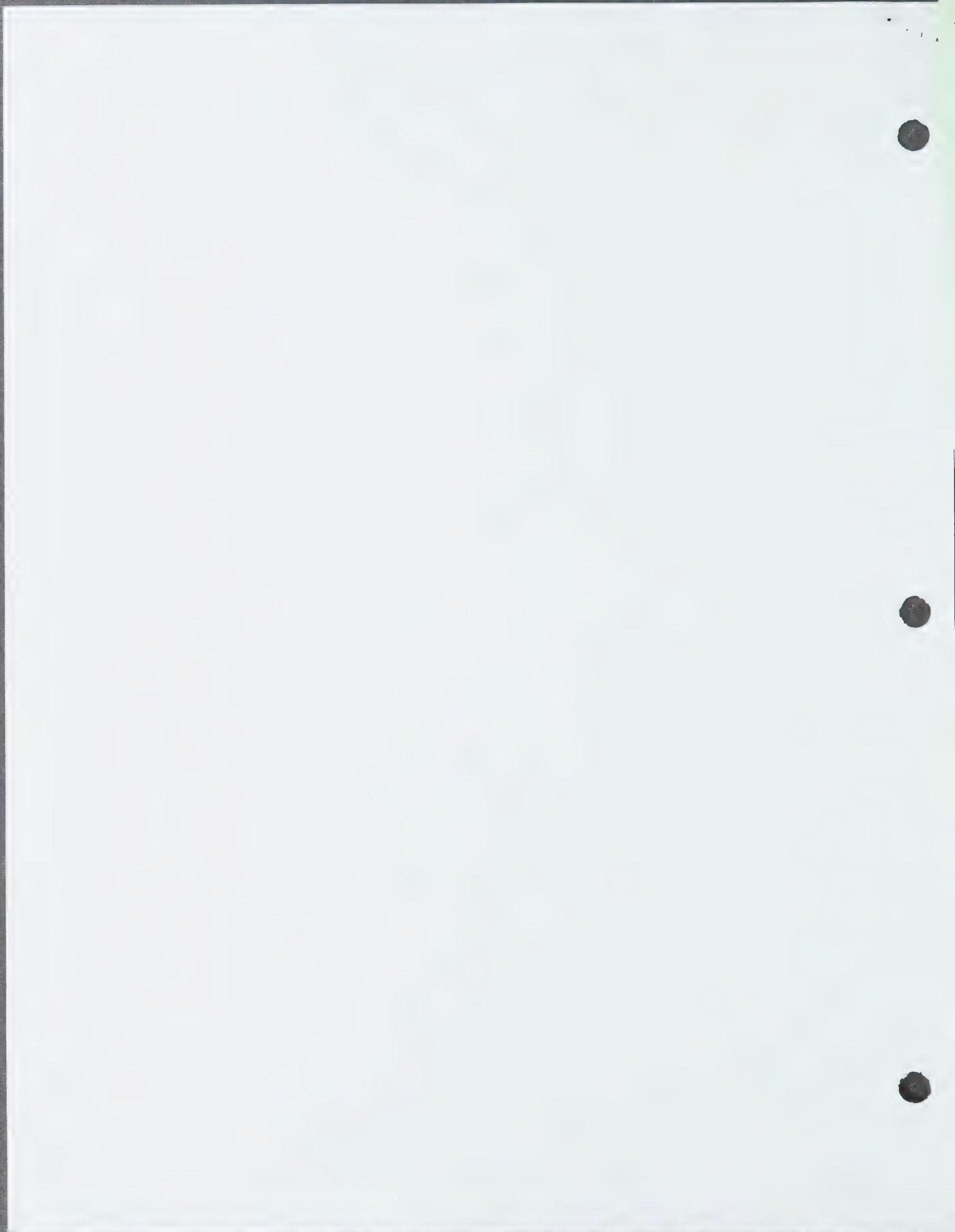
The next meeting is scheduled for October 17, 1990, at 7:00 p.m.

On motion (Ashenhurst/Korol) the meeting adjourned at 8:50 p.m.

CARRIED

Chairman

Secretary



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GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

CHAIRMAN'S TASK FORCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A G E N D A

DATE: Wednesday, November 28, 1990

TIME: 7:00 o'clock p.m.

PLACE: Room 219, Hamilton City Hall

1. GENERAL

- a) **Declaration of Interest:** Municipal Conflict of Interest Act
- b) **Minutes of Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development Committee Meeting - October 17, 1990**
- c) **Purpose of Meeting**
 - To provide a preliminary assessment of community workshop results.
 - To assess progress on the workplan and update membership on other initiatives.
 - To discuss the Agenda for 1991.
- d) **Chairman's Remarks**

2. BUSINESS ITEMS

- 2.1 **Post-Community Workshop Assessment and Preliminary Results. (Mark Hornell)**

For discussion.

NOV 28 1990

- 2.2 **End of the Year Assessment and Update.** (Mark Hornell)
- For discussion.
- Workplan progress
 - Focus groups
 - Working groups
 - Discussion paper series
- 2.3 **Hamilton/Burlington Ecocity Proposal.** (Farrell Boyce)
- For information and discussion.
- 2.4 **State of Environment 1990: Summary Report** (Norman Ragetlie)
- For information and discussion.
3. **FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE COMMITTEE**
- a) Ontario Round Table Update: Sustainable Development Codes of Practice; Summary of Initiatives by other municipalities.
- b) Christmas reading:
- "Home Sweet Home: Solving the Household Hazardous Waste Problem".
Alternatives
 - "Principles of a Sustainable Community". U.B.C. Symposium on Sustainable Development.
 - "Is Nature Good?" Places
 - Challenge. Newsletter of the Healthy Communities Project.
- c) Staff changes: Bill Pearce, new Head of Strategic Planning.
4. **OTHER BUSINESS**
5. **ADJOURNMENT** - Meeting Schedule for 1991

MINUTES OF THE CHAIRMAN'S TASK FORCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development met at 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday, October 17, 1990, in Room 233, at Hamilton City Hall.

Present: Chairman (Councillor) D. Ross
Councillors D. Granger, T. Cooke
Prof. S. French, R. Korol, J. McCulloch J. Walkem, J. Nriagu,
J. MacDonald, D. Wilson, G. Smuk, B. McHattie, J. Michaluk

Absent: P. Ashenhurst, M. Boyak, P. Dawson, G. Simmons, P. Earl, D. Lamont

Also Present: J. Barr, C. Donaldson, S. Renshaw, G. DeSantis, B. Gibson,
F. Angelici, M. Hornell, B. Poland, K. Pidsadny

1. a) **Declaration of Interest re: Municipal Conflict of Interest Act: (None)**
- b) **Minutes of Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development Committee Meeting - September 19, 1990**
(Cooke/Wilson) be received and adopted as presented.

CARRIED

- c) **Purpose of Meeting**

To inform the Task Force of progress on the implementation of the public participation strategy;

To discuss the structure of the community workshops and to prepare members for their role in the workshops;

To inform the Task Force of progress with the focus groups.

- d) **Chairman's Remarks**

Chairman Ross informed members of Peter Dawson's resignation from the Task Force for personal reasons. Chairman Ross is reviewing applications received to determine a suitable alternate.

2. BUSINESS ITEMS

2.1 Short-Term Task Force Initiatives

A handout - "Community Workshop Process" - was distributed to members regarding Open House - Community discussions. It was also noted that school boards should be notified of the open houses.

2.2 Working Interpretation of Sustainable Development

Members addressed the revised working interpretation of sustainable development. Concerns were expressed on the wording used in describing to the citizen, exactly what is meant by sustainable development.

3. NEW BUSINESS

3.1 Public Participation Process - Status Report

Brenda Poland gave a status report on the public participation process. Various groups throughout the region have initiated some type of educational process of sustainable development.

The Board of Education has developed into its curriculum, a program addressing environmental and sustainable concerns.

The Childrens' Museum at Gage Park offers, from November to February '91, an awareness to children regarding sustainable development. Regional Council will deem November '90, Sustainable Development Month in the Region.

An update of Radio and Television interviews for the end of October, beginning of November, was also brought to members' attention.

It was also noted that it is Recycling Week in Ontario, from November 17 - 23, 1990.

3.2 Community Workshop Preparation

Mark Hornell discussed and explained how the workshops will be handled, suggesting a facilitator, a minutes taker and staff person. The three areas to cover in the workshops should be; environmental concerns, social and community issues, and economic aspects.

Members were reminded that this is strictly an educational format, not a problem-solving task of local issues.

Suggestions were made to have name tags prepared so that sessions were more informal and sincere. Comment sheets will be made available for citizen input.

Carol Donaldson advised members that as members of the committee, you should be aware of local issues in the area where the community workshop is being held. Staff will provide a listing of "concerned issues" for members.

3.3 Focus Groups - Progress Report

Mark Hornell gave a verbal status report on 31 Focus Groups in the Region. It was strongly suggested that these separate community segments, who are not involved in the decision-making process, be made aware of the committee's purpose.

Volunteers are required and are available to assist in maintaining awareness to the special community groups.

3.4 Proposed Changes to Task Force Workplan

Members were advised that this vision creation stage is now targeted for early June '91, as opposed to February '91.

Councillor Ross stated that at the Regional Council meeting of October 16, 1990, funds have been allocated for the task force, to enable them to carry on.

John Barr advised members that Councillor Granger was now the new Committee Chairman for the Housing Task Force. Mention was also made of the Remedial Action plan - Vision of the Harbour and the Crombie Commission, Report 2, from Toronto to Burlington and how it relates to Hamilton waters.

Regional staff are still working on the State of the Environment Report dealing with land, water, air and that the report is in its final stages.

The next meeting is scheduled for November 28, 1990, Room 219, Hamilton City Hall, 7:00 p.m.

4. **ADJOURNMENT**

On motion (Cooke/Michaluk) the meeting adjourned at 8:50 p.m.

CARRIED

Chairman

Secretary

2.3

RECEIVED OCT 30 1990

HAMILTON/BURLINGTON - THE ECOCITY: PROPOSAL FOR A SERIES OF
WORKSHOPS OF STUDY AND ACTIVITY FOR BOTH PARENTS AND CHILDREN.

A project to be organized and operated jointly by:

The First Unitarian Church of Hamilton
The Hamilton Naturalist Club
The Conserver Society of Hamilton and District
The Hamilton-Wentworth Federation of Agriculture

October, 1990

WORKSHOPS ARE OPEN

OUTLINE OF "ECOCITY" PROJECT

1. General statement of theme or objective.

A bioregion is an area of relatively uniform environmental conditions (soil, topography, climate, altitude etc.) together with an association of living creatures that coevolve stably together through long periods of time with minimal imports and exports of energy or materials from other regions. The scientific study of a bioregion would include examinations of the flow of energy through the system, the cycling of materials, and especially the feedback mechanisms that allow a dynamic system to "track" slow changes in environmental conditions while remaining stable to rapid but transient perturbations.

We humans are no longer completely guided by our inherited instincts that were coevolved with the bioregions we formerly inhabited, but instead we are guided by a human culture that we have invented and continue to invent ourselves. The clear result of human activity in many of the earth's bioregions is the breakdown of the earth's capacity to support a healthful and beautiful variety of lifeforms, including the human. In addition to controlling our population, we need to deal with root causes by reforming the cultural guides or traditions that shape our activities and outlooks. One practical technique is the "ecosystem (or bioregional) approach" to managing human activities.

By the "ecosystem approach" to management or regulation of human activities we mean the conscious effort of human societies to select for modes of industry, enterprise, agriculture, etc., that best conform to the energy efficiency, recycling, and feedback (sensitivity) of natural ecosystems. Since the old control mechanisms (such as famine, pestilence) are for the moment inoperative in the affluent parts of the world that are driving the ecological breakdown, the ecosystem approach must be deliberately chosen and therefore supported by adequate knowledge.

By analyzing structures such as a house or a city (particularly our own) in terms of ecosystems or bioregions we may better see the dimensions of our failure to live in long-term harmonious balance with the rest of nature. Such an examination will suggest ways in which an individual can modify his or her lifestyle so as to approach more closely the ecosystem model.

We are daily bombarded with advice to recycle, to practice green consumerism, to reduce energy use, etc. What seems to be missing is an overall vision or goal as to where these seemingly isolated acts could be leading. We believe that the concept of a harmonious, well-integrated, self-sustaining bioregion is a valuable model, particularly when it is the place we live in. Our workshops will provide basic information on the concept of a Hamilton-Burlington bioregion and will provide an opportunity for people to formulate and to discuss their own personal action plans to assist environmental reform.

2. General Parameters and Specifications

Targetted audience - open to all with special emphasis on family groups (parents with children aged 10 and over). Children under 12 to be accompanied by adult. Where possible, high-school students will be recruited as discussion leaders, rapporteurs, etc.

Four (4) Saturday afternoon workshops (2:00 to 5:00 pm) and two (2) Sunday afternoon field trips (2:00 to 5:00 pm)

Dates - April 6, 1991, workshop; April 13, workshop; April 14, field trip; April 20, workshop; April 21, field trip; April 27, workshop.

Location of workshops - Hamilton Unitarian Church, 211 Locke Street South, Hamilton.

3. Organization and Financing:

Project coordination provided by First Unitarian Universalist Church of Hamilton (Ecocity Committee chaired by F.M. Boyce).

Project assisted by Hamilton Naturalist Club, the Conserver Society of Hamilton, and the Halton-Wentworth Federation of Agriculture.

Estimated cost of project - \$3000.00 (see attached budget). Unitarian Church guarantees \$1000.00. Donations will be sought from local industry, service clubs, etc. A small participation fee may be charged to cover cost of refreshments, and field trips.

4. Project Outputs:

The primary goal is to increase the "ecosystem or bioregion awareness" of participants through study of a flawed example, a modern industrial city. Effectiveness of workshops will be assessed through before-and-after questionnaires.

Videotape of presentations, skits, still photos for later editing into 60 minute program.

Report containing full description of project activity, curriculum, results of assessments, recommendations. Report to be widely distributed to churches and other activist groups.

5. Structure of Individual Workshop:

Each workshop will be subdivided into five (5) periods/activities plus one suggested "homework" activity:

Centering. We will take a few moments to focus on the natural world and our place in it through poetry readings, slide shows, study of other cultures and

traditions that have evolved harmonious ways of living with nature. The emphasis will be on intuitive feelings as opposed to rational analysis.

Presentation of Information. In this portion of the workshop, participants will receive information on the topic. The means of presentation will be varied. A seminar by an expert, a panel discussion, a tape or video, a skit, are some of the possibilities.

Pause for light refreshments.

Small group discussion or assignments. In order to encourage individual thinking and expression, the participants will break up into small groups (10 persons maximum), each led by a facilitator/rapporteur. The small groups may receive different but related assignments each leading to a result that can be communicated back to the total group. The facilitator/rapporteur will help to focus the discussion and organize the reply.

Summation and sharing. The total group will reassemble to hear the results of the small group assignments. There will be opportunities for questions and challenges. The workshop will end with some lighthearted (possibly related) games and songs.

Home "assignment". Each single participant or participating family will be asked to keep track of a commodity or activity in the week between workshops.

6. Detailed Outlines of Workshops and Field Trips:

W O R K S H O P O N E

Saturday, April 6, 1991, 2:00 to 5:00 pm

TITLE: Ecosystems and Bioregions: Similarities and Differences between nature's economy and human economy.

GOAL: To examine both nature's economy and our (human) economy using the concepts of ecosystem and bioregion by applying the concepts to various structures and communities in the Hamilton/Burlington area.

CENTERING ACTIVITIES: Description of the region in 1691. Slide show of Hamilton/Burlington today.

QUESTIONNAIRE: Reasons for coming. Quiz on "ecological" awareness.

INFORMATION: Illustrated Lecture. Definitions of ecosystems and bioregions and their essential functions. Ways of analyzing ecosystems and bioregions in terms of the flow of energy and the cycling of materials.

SMALL GROUP ACTIVITIES: Construct a diagram of the energy and material flows associated with a house, a farm, a village, a forest, and a city.

LARGE GROUP ACTIVITIES: Report on findings of individual small groups. Ecochoir game and song.

HOMEWORK: On a map of the region, trace out a coded itinerary of your travels over the coming week (instructions and maps supplied in registration kit). Individual maps will be posted next session.

W O R K S H O P T W O

Saturday, April 13, 2:00 to 5:00 pm

TITLE: Food for people in the Ecocity.

GOAL: To follow the paths taken by basic human foodstuffs from their points of origin to the disposition of the resulting wastes. To examine the problems of agriculture and land development in the region.

CENTERING ACTIVITY: Slide show of local farms, Hamilton Market, food distribution in the city; readings.

INFORMATION: Skit: The Fastlaner at Breakfast (strings attached to bananas and grapefruit). Illustrated lecture on pathways of food in the city, sources, disposition of wastes. Agriculture in the bioregion (contribution from Hamilton Wentworth Federation of Agriculture). Skit: The Last Forty Acres (conflict between agriculture and land development).

SMALL GROUP CHALLENGE: Suppose that food and fertilizer could not be imported to the region from other places. Develop a plan for regional self-sufficiency in food.

LARGE GROUP ACTIVITY: Reports on small group challenges. Group songwriting effort on the uses and abuses of the potato (I walked up to the boss and said "Pardon me, Bud, but you've got a nose that looks just like a spud!")

HOMEWORK: Keep track of food eaten over the coming week and note source (see kit for instructions). Individual lists to be posted at next workshop.

F I E L D T R I P O N E

Sunday, April 14, 1991, 2:00 to 5:00 pm

GOAL: To acquaint clients with the main features of the urban and industrial geography of the Bay area, including natural features and parks. Participants will see at first hand examples of the topics discussed in the first workshop.

ORGANIZERS: Hamilton Naturalists' Club

W O R K S H O P F O U R

Saturday, April 27, 1991, 3:00 to 7:00 pm

TITLE: Moving to the Ecocity: Work We Can Do

GOAL: To assess the possibilities for individual action in building the ecocity. To consider how to develop a personal partnership with nature in the city.

CENTERING ACTIVITIES: Slide show of Hamilton/Burlington parks. Readings.

INFORMATION: Lecture Personal Links with Nature in the Ecocity (contribution from Hamilton Naturalist Club). Lecture Treading Lightly in the Ecocity (contribution from the Hamilton/Burlington Conserver Society). Lecture Where in the World is Hamilton? (linkage of bioregional concerns to global concerns).

SMALL GROUP ACTIVITIES: Develop list of five individual action items (good resolutions). Respond to individual questionnaire and assessment of program.

LARGE GROUP ACTIVITY: Report on Action Lists. Closing remarks.

PIZZA PARTY AND CONCERT

7. Ecocity Project: Anticipated Costs:

Costs are based on an attendance of 100 persons

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Printing of information kits and other handouts (50 pages, 100 copies @ 0.10/page) | \$500.00 |
| Rentals (projectors, films, videos) | \$100.00 |
| Honoraria | \$200.00 |
| Field trips (2 busses, 2 trips each at \$150.00 per trip) | \$600.00 |
| Refreshments (\$1.00 per person, 100 persons, 4 sessions plus \$200.00 for pizza meal) | \$600.00 |
| Publicity (ads, fliers, posters) | \$500.00 |
| Publication of reports (100 copies) (possible cost recovery item) | \$500.00 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total: | \$3000.00 |

8. Ecocity Committee Members:

Affiliations: HUC = Hamilton Unitarian Church; HNC = Hamilton Naturalist Club; CSH = Conserver Society of Hamilton; HFA = Hamilton-Wentworth Federation of Agriculture

336-4921
Farrell Boyce (HUC), Chairman (525-7935). Environmental scientist (physical limnologist) at the Canada Centre for Inland Waters since 1968. Has held lead responsibilities for major field programs in the Great Lakes and has authored numerous technical publications. Active in communicating environmental concerns to the public as a speaker, a writer, and as a performer in schools.

Val Ramsay (HUC), Secretary (383-2660). Recently retired occupational therapist. Presently chairman of the Canadian Horticultural Therapy Association.

Kiran Jani (HUC), Treasurer (389-9208). Electrical Engineer, Project Services, Stelco Technical Services, 21 years total professional experience. Extensive prior experience as logistics coordinator for East African scientific expeditions.

Cynthia Taylor (HUC) (389-2938). Recently retired teacher (specializing in family studies). Volunteer at Children's International Learning Centre.

Susan Davis (HUC) (527-5241). Wide range of experience in visual design, commercial artist, fine artist.

Leo Davis (HUC) (527-5241). Professional photographer, production graphics, art photography. Video cameraman.

Ann Treadwell (HUC) (648-1216). Former Academic Counsellor at McMaster University. Presently studying for ordination as Unitarian Minister.

John Struger (HNC) (547-5116). Biologist at the Canada Centre for Inland Waters. Chairman of the Hamilton Naturalist Club.

Josie Kieft (CSH) (544-0329). Chairman Conserver Society of Hamilton.

Fritz Trauttmansdorff (HFA) (647-2311) President, Hamilton-Wentworth Federation of Agriculture.

(list incomplete)

3(a)



Ontario Round
Table on
Environment
and Economy

Table ronde
de l'Ontario sur
l'environnement
et l'économie

Background Information on Sustainable Development Codes of Practice

Contents

1. Background
2. Preparing a Code of Practice
3. Potential Areas of Coverage
4. Summary of Principles and Directions For Change
5. Example Internal Assessment Questions
6. Sample Codes Of Practice
 - . Valdez Principles
 - . Responsible Care Program (CCPA)
 - . Forest Land Management Code (TC&CR)

Sustainable Development Codes of Practice

1. Background

- The Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy has called for the adoption of Codes of Practice by industry, governments and other institutions regarding the application of sustainable development principles to the activities undertaken by these organizations.

- Codes of Practice have traditionally served to improve the quality of decisions made by members of an organization and to outline the matters that deserve consideration in the affairs of the organization and its members.

- The broad adoption of the Round Table's six principles and pursuit of the directional changes outlined will assist in moving our activities along a sustainable path. The adoption, implementation and monitoring of sustainable development Codes of Practice will play an early and important role in identifying opportunities for improved environmental and economic performance in this regard.

- The directional changes outlined in the Round Table's Challenge Paper largely relate to the resource and energy use efficiencies of our production and consumption practices. As a consequence, both producers and consumers stand to benefit by the adoption and application of Codes throughout the range of activities where environmental impacts result.

- Over the past few years a large number of Ontario based companies have adopted Environmental Codes of Practice. The Round Table encourages these actions but feels that they should be extended. Codes of Practice for sustainable development necessarily go beyond general commitments to environmental stewardship. Improving the quality of our ambient environment will only be achieved when the underlying causes of environmental degradation are modified to significantly reduce the environmental pressures generated by such activities. Codes of Practice can focus efforts within organizations on making these required changes.

2. Preparing a Sustainable Development Code Of Practice

- Codes of Practice are currently employed by many professional, trade and other organizations to set standards against which the actions of its individual members can be measured and assessed

- Codes of Practice for Sustainable Development are viewed as an important operational mechanism to ensure that our activities begin to reflect the principles of sustainable development. The adoption of Codes of Practice can serve to:

- . demonstrate senior management support for action
- . encourage an open and thorough review of existing practices
- . identify opportunities to improve current performance
- . educate and inform employees and other organization stakeholders
- . demonstrate public commitment to the issue

- Codes of Practice can and probably should differ from organization to organization. Only through a series of systematic and comprehensive reviews can an organization confirm whether any particular Code of Practice is sufficient to meet the specific circumstances of the organization.

- An important aspect of Codes of Practice is the degree to which the activities of the organization reflect the commitments made in the Code. The ability to implement, monitor and report on the progress in adhering to the Code is as important as adopting the Code in the first place.

- The adoption of sustainable development Codes of Practice or elements of such a code (environmental audits, waste audits, energy audits, procurement reviews, etc) have resulted in sizable environmental and economic benefits to many of those companies that have initiated such practices.

- Some of the general components that a sustainable development Code of Practice could cover are outlined below. The elements adopted by organizations should contribute to the required process of change described by the Brundtland Commission in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technology and institutional arrangements are made consistent with future as well as present needs.

- A summary of the Round Table's principles and directions for change, along with an example set of internal assessment questions are attached to provide possible guidance in the development of Codes of Practice. For further information on the principles and directions for change, please refer to the Round Table's challenge paper.

3. Areas Which a Code of Practice Could Cover

Private Sector (Industry and Commerce)

- . organizational mandates
- . products
- . processes
- . procurement practices
- . investment decisions (products, processes, education, pension funds, etc)
- . decision making frameworks
- . technology development orientation
- . office practices
- . partnerships
- . management and reward systems
- . information systems
- . community involvement and responsibilities
- . compliance with environmental and occupational health and safety legislation

Public Sector (Federal, Provincial, Municipal)

- . ministry mandates
- . budgets
- . programs
- . policies
- . legislation/regulation
- . procurement practices
- . office practices
- . investment decisions (industries, technologies, pension funds, etc.)
- . decision making frameworks
- . research and development
- . partnerships
- . management and reward systems
- . information systems
- . community involvement and responsibilities
- . compliance with environmental and occupational health and safety legislation
- . public access to information
- . explicitness of goals and objectives of public policy
- . measurement systems of public policy effectiveness

Non-Profit Organizations

- . mandates
- . budgets
- . procurement practices
- . partnerships
- . office practices
- . decision making frameworks
- . research and development
- . community involvement and responsibilities

Individuals

- . consumption patterns - energy and resource use
 - transportation
 - housing
 - recreation
 - food
 - entertainment
- . education and awareness
- . organizational involvement and commitment
- . commitment to community and regional development
- . review attitudes, values, expectations and behaviours
- . informed choices about goods and services consumed
- . seek to bring sustainable goods and services to the public

4. Summary of Round Table Principles and Directions For Change

(please refer to the Challenge Paper for further information)

Principles of Sustainable Development

- . Anticipate and Prevent
- . Full Cost Accounting
- . Informed Decision Making
- . Live off the Interest
- . Quality over Quantity
- . Respect for Nature and the Rights of Future Generations

Summary of Directions For Change

Water

- . full cost pricing of resource use
- . enhance protection of aquatic habitat
- . increase public awareness and involvement
- . adopt water conservation practices
- . balance withdrawals with recharge rates
- . virtually eliminate discharge of persistent toxics
- . reduce conventional pollution discharges
- . protect important wetlands
- . maximize efficient use of existing infrastructure
- . increase use of integrated decision making structures
- . broaden accountability and responsibility for resource protection and enhancement

Food and Agriculture

- . maximize soil conservation and minimize further soil degradation
- . minimize urbanization of prime agricultural land
- . reduce energy intensity of food production system
- . improve water use practices
- . improve information available to consumers
- . develop an organic certification and labelling program
- . examine subsidy structure to assess impact of food system sustainability
- . reduce loading and toxicity of synthetic pesticides and herbicides and reduce the loading of synthetic fertilizers
- . improve financing options for sustainable produce
- . develop outreach programs for sustainable farming practices and the marketing of such produce

Forest Communities

- . ensure growth rates exceed loss rates

- . move towards full cost pricing of forest resources
- . develop new techniques and technologies for forest products reuse
- . increase diversification of forest product economies
- . smarter consumption practices of forest products
- . reforestation in agricultural and urban areas
- . maintain and enhance forest biodiversity
- . encourage establishment of woodlots and forested areas in southern Ontario
- . reducing use of synthetic pesticides and herbicides
- . better inventorying of forest resource including soils
- . improving policies with respect to size and location of clear-cuts

Waste

- . pursue 4R's of waste management
- . improve product durability, recyclability and serviceability
- . reduce toxicity and amounts of waste generated through process and product modifications
- . recover residual values from waste stream
- . move towards standardized packaging for commodity type products
- . full cost waste generation and its disposal
- . reduce packaging and the need for packaging
- . support markets for products containing recycled material

Atmosphere

- . reduce dependence on fossil based fuels
- . improve the efficiency of energy using devices
- . move towards full cost pricing for energy use
- . reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other atmospheric change agents
- . increase reforestation efforts
- . shift incentives to conservation and renewable energy supplies
- . develop inspection and maintenance programs for vehicles
- . increase use of public transit

Cities and Towns

- . develop sustainable land use policies
- . increase urban densities
- . examine most appropriate means of accommodating growth pressures
- . improve role of Environmental Assessment in sustainable development
- . identify and protect areas of environmental importance
- . reduce need for transportation by urban design
- . improve monitoring and reporting on urban air quality
- . reduce per capita consumption of energy, raw materials and other resources
- . develop and adopt high efficiency end use technologies
- . improve local and regional self-reliance
- . accelerate diversification of local economies outside the GTA
- . increase public involvement in decision making
- . improve environmental education

5. Example Internal Assessment Questions

Industry (as producers)

Product Characteristics:

- . how durable are your products?
- . to what extent are your products recyclable?
- . what is the ultimate fate of your products at the end of their useful lives?
- . to what extent do your products incorporate recycled materials?
- . how efficient are your products in their use of energy?
- . how have the energy efficiency ratings of your products changed over time?
- . to what extent do you set product specifications on life cycle costs to the end consumer?
- . what further opportunities exist to improve the characteristics of your products in order to lessen their impact on the environment in terms of material intensity, energy efficiency, operable lifetime and fate destiny?

Process Characteristics:

- . how energy efficient are the processes you employ in your manufacturing operations?
- . how resource efficient are your manufacturing processes?
- . to what extent are the 4R's of waste management employed within your manufacturing operations?
- . how quickly do processing technologies evolve in your industry and to what extent are these adopted within your company?
- . what resource commitments are made by your company to improve the efficiencies of your operations?
- . what clean or low-waste technologies exist which are applicable for your manufacturing process?
- . what other opportunities exist to improve the energy and material processing efficiencies within your manufacturing facilities?

Effluent Characteristics:

- . to what extent do your effluent streams (air, water, waste) meet provincial/federal guidelines for conventional and toxic contaminants?
- . to what extent are toxic chemicals used or generated in your operation managed in accordance with the cradle to grave policy of responsible care?
- . to what extent are the 4R's of waste management employed in your manufacturing operations?
- . what monitoring of the ambient environment is undertaken by your operation, how often, by whom, and to whom are the results reported?
- . what other opportunities exist to lower or reduce the toxicity of chemicals used or generated within your manufacturing processes

Planning/Decision Making Characteristics:

- . to what extent are environmental considerations (energy and resource use, CFC's, toxics, waste generation, land use, etc) integrated into the product and process planning decisions undertaken by your company?
- . to what extent do the reward systems within your company reflect sustainable development principles
- . what has traditionally been the planning horizon for your organization and what has traditionally been the breadth of issues considered in your scanning functions at the corporate and plant levels?
- . what hurdle rate is used in your organization and how does this reflect the need to consider the long term cumulative impacts of your products and processes on the environment?
- . to what extent do you involve local residents in the decisions made by your organization which have a significant impact on the community

Industry (as consumers)

- . what energy and resource use patterns prevail within your organization - in both production, administrative and field services contexts?
- . how do these patterns relate to the full range of business system functions (technology - sources, characteristics, sophistication; product design - function, physical characteristics, aesthetics and quality; manufacturing - technology, raw materials, capacity, plant location, procurement; marketing - packaging, pricing, promotion; distribution - channels, inventories, warehousing, transportation; and sales)
- . what procurement and resource management policies exist to lessen the impact of business services on the environment?
- . what efforts are made to improve the end use efficiencies of water, energy and other resources consumed by your organization and its premises?
- . what training and development plans have been undertaken or are planned to bring your employees up to speed on sustainable development issues

Governments (as producers) - Federal, Provincial and Municipal

- . to what extent are the environmental impacts of policies, programs, projects, budgets and development plans considered in advance of decisions being made?
- . which groups undertake the analysis of environmental impacts and what data bases are utilized in making these assessments?
- . to what extent do existing policies, programs, projects, budgets and development plans reflect the principles of sustainable development?
- . through which mechanisms will new policies, programs, projects, budget and development plans be evaluated for their contribution towards sustainable development?
- . by what criteria will this public policy mix be evaluated?
- . to what extent are current branches within government held accountable and responsible for the environmental impacts of their policy and program mix?
- . to what extent does current legislative/regulative/guideline mix reflect the principles of sustainable development?
- . what actions are anticipated to review this legislative framework and over what time period are these actions anticipated to ensure that the framework is supportive of the sustainable development agenda?
- . are the decision making procedures within government supportive of anticipative stances with respect to sustainable development and environmental degradation issues?
- . to what extent do the mandates of government departments/ministries support sustainable development practices?
- . to what extent do the national and provincial accounts reflect the quality and quantity of environmental and resource accounts?
- . to what extent do the central agencies support integrated planning within government?
- . to what extent does the current government structure contribute to the sustainable development agenda?

Governments (as consumers) - Federal, Provincial and Municipal

- . what energy and resource use patterns prevail within government departments/ministries/offices within the administrative and field service contexts?
- . what procurement and resource management policies exist to lessen the impact of government administrative and field services on the environment?
- . what efforts have been undertaken or are anticipated to improve the end use efficiencies of water, energy and other resources materials consumed by government departments and their premises?
- . what training and development plans have been undertaken or are planned to bring public sector employees up to speed on sustainable development issues?

Individuals (as producers)

- . to what extent can you contribute to improved organizational effectiveness in terms of reducing resource use, improving energy use efficiency, lowering emissions to the environment, and introducing more efficient technologies, processes, techniques and programs?
- . to what extent can the principles of sustainable development be reflected in the day to day decisions or practices undertaken within your organization? What role can you play?
- . with respect to the traditional professions such as education, accounting, legal, engineering, architecture, finance, economics, etc, what opportunities exist within your organization and/or association to bring forward and apply the principles of sustainable development in the approaches adopted or guidelines employed in your profession?
- . to what extent do you take the opportunity to introduce sustainable development ideas within your employer organization, professional association or union local?
- . to what extent do you take the opportunity to educate your self and your peers about sustainable development and its requirements?
- . to what extent can you influence the planning and development agenda within your organization to reflect the principles of sustainable development?
- . what ideas or approaches which reflect the principles of sustainable development are worth pursuing as business opportunities?

Individuals (as consumers)

- . to what extent do your consumption patterns - in terms of transportation, housing, travel, recreation, water use, energy use, consumer goods, etc - reflect the need to lessen our collective impact on the environment?
- . to what extent do your purchase decisions reflect your interest in achieving a high quality environment or in facilitating the transition to a more sustainable society?
- . to what extent do you consider the efficacy of products in your purchase decision?
- . to what extent does end use efficiency of goods and services affect your purchase decisions?
- . to what extent do you communicate your requirements for goods and services to manufacturers and suppliers?
- . to what extent do you consider public policy and its implications at the local, provincial and federal levels?
- . to what extent do you contribute to community or regional development through the purchase of locally or regionally produced goods and services?
- . to what extent do you apply the principles of sustainable development in your day to day activities?
- . to what extent do your values, expectations, behaviours and attitudes reflect the principles of sustainable development?

6. Sample Codes of Practice

- . Coalition For Environmentally Responsible Economics - Valdez Principles
- . Canadian Chemical Producers Association - Responsible Care Program
- . TaskForce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility - A Model Environmental Code of Practice for Forest Land Management



Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies
A Project of the Social Investment Forum

711 Atlantic Avenue Boston, MA 02111
(617) 451-0927 (617) 451-3252 FAX (617) 482-6179

Co-Chairs
Joan Bavaria
Denis Hayes

Executive Director
Gordon Davidson

CERES
Environmental
Members
Citizens for a Better Environment
Earth Day '90
FOE/EPI/Oceanic Institute
Global Tomorrow Coalition
Humane Society
International Alliance for
Sustainable Agriculture
Lincoln Filene Center for
Environmental Affairs
Sierra Club
National Audubon Society
National Wildlife Federation
Oregon Natural Resources Council
Pew Lighthawk
Pew America
S. Utah Wilderness Alliance
U.S. PIRG
White River Recreation Assoc.
Wilderness Society

CERES
Social Investment
Members
American Capital
Calvert Social Investment Fund
& Foundation
Co-op America
Council on Economic Priorities
Franklin Research & Development
Corporation
Harrington Investments, Inc.
Interfaith Center for Corporate
Responsibility
New Alternatives Fund
New York City Controller
Parnassus Fund
Progressive Asset Management
Social Responsibility
Investment Group
South Shore Bank
State of California Controller
U.S. Trust Company
Working Assets Money Fund

VALDEZ PRINCIPLES

Statement of Intent

With these Principles, The Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies, or the CERES project of the Social Investment Forum, sets forth broad standards for evaluating activities by corporations that directly or indirectly impact the Earth's biosphere. The CERES Project has created the Valdez Principles to help investors make informed decisions around environmental issues. As representatives of the investment and environmental communities we are asking corporations to join with us by subscribing to these Principles.

Recognizing the complexity of the issues contained in these broad Principles, CERES has attempted to define the Principles as a long term process rather than a static statement. CERES members hope that signatory companies will work with us on the elaboration of the specific requirements of these Principles. Our intent is to create a voluntary mechanism of corporate self-governance that will maintain business practices consistent with the goals of sustaining our fragile environment for future generations, within a culture that respects all life and honors its interdependence.

We ask for a long term commitment to the process of compliance with these Principles, and an additional commitment of assistance and cooperation in the further development of specific standards derived from each of these general principles.

Introduction

By adopting these principles, we publicly affirm our belief that corporations and their shareholders have a direct responsibility for the environment. We believe that corporations must conduct their business as responsible stewards of the environment and seek profits only in a manner that leaves the Earth healthy and safe. We believe that corporations must not compromise the ability of future generations to sustain their needs.

We recognize this to be a long term commitment to update our practices continually in light of advances in technology and new understandings in health and environmental science. We intend to make consistent, measurable progress in implementing these principles and to apply them wherever we operate throughout the world.



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National Audubon Society
National Wildlife Federation
Oregon Natural Resources Council
Project Lighthawk
Renew America
S. Utah Wilderness Alliance
U.S. PIRG
White River Recreation Assoc.
Wilderness Society

**CERES
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& Foundation
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Franklin Research & Development
Corporation
Harrington Investments, Inc.
Interfaith Center for Corporate
Responsibility
New Alternatives Fund
New York City Controller
Parnassus Fund
Progressive Asset Management
Social Responsibility
Investment Group
South Shore Bank
State of California Controller
U.S. Trust Company
Working Assets Money Fund

MISSION STATEMENT

The Social Investment Forum, recognizing the acute health crisis in our environment, commits itself to a long term program to derive financial instruments and tactics to divert capital toward environmental health and away from abusive practices. The Forum defines investment capital to include conventional investments, targeted below market rate investments, and donated funds.

The Forum will bring together environmental advocates and financial experts in a coalition for this Project, and will embark simultaneously on a long term program of public education around issues of capital allocation and our environment.

VALDEZ PRINCIPLES

1. Protection of the Biosphere

We will minimize and strive to eliminate the release of any pollutant that may cause environmental damage to the air, water, or earth or its inhabitants. We will safeguard habitats in rivers, lakes, wetlands, coastal zones and oceans and will minimize contributing to the greenhouse effect, depletion of the ozone layer, acid rain, or smog.

2. Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

We will make sustainable use of renewable natural resources, such as water, soils and forests. We will conserve nonrenewable natural resources through efficient use and careful planning. We will protect wildlife habitat, open spaces and wilderness, while preserving biodiversity.

3. Reduction and Disposal of Waste

We will minimize the creation of waste, especially hazardous waste, and wherever possible recycle materials. We will dispose of all wastes through safe and responsible methods.

4. Wise Use of Energy

We will make every effort to use environmentally safe and sustainable energy sources to meet our needs. We will invest in improved energy efficiency and conservation in our operations. We will maximize the energy efficiency of products we produce or sell.

5. Risk Reduction

We will minimize the environmental, health and safety risks to our employees and the communities in which we operate by employing safe technologies and operating procedures and by being constantly prepared for emergencies.

6. Marketing of Safe Products and Services

We will sell products or services that minimize adverse environmental impacts and that are safe as consumers commonly use them. We will inform consumers of the environmental impacts of our products or services.

7. Damage Compensation

~~We will take responsibility for any harm we cause to the environment by making every effort to fully restore the environment and to compensate those persons who are adversely affected.~~

8. Disclosure

We will disclose to our employees and to the public incidents relating to our operations that cause environmental harm or pose health or safety hazards. We will disclose potential environmental, health or safety hazards posed by our operations, and we will not take any action against employees who report any condition that creates a danger to the environment or poses health and safety hazards.

9. Environmental Directors and Managers

We will commit management resources to implement the Valdez Principles, to monitor and to sustain a process to ensure that the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer are kept informed of and are fully responsible for all environmental matters. We will establish a Committee of the Board of Directors with responsibility for environmental affairs. ~~At least one member of the Board of Directors will be a person qualified to represent environmental interests to come before the company.~~

10. Assessment and Annual Audit

~~We will conduct and make public an annual self-evaluation of our progress in implementing these Principles and in complying with all applicable laws and regulations throughout our worldwide operations. We will work toward the timely creation of independent environmental audit procedures which we will complete annually and make available to the public.~~

INTRODUCTION

Many factors are influencing CCPA's responsible care initiatives. First is our strategic desire to be seen as a key and responsible industry in the fabric of Canada.

The second is the membership's formal commitment to the "Statement of Responsible Care and Guiding Principles" which brings with it implicit moral obligations with respect to the responsible management of chemicals.

The pervasive and intense concerns held by the public and their sense of helplessness caused by their perception of being subjected to risks on an involuntary basis has increased the potential for government intervention.

The objectives of the programs under "Responsible Care" are reduction of the public perception of involuntary risk and maintenance of opportunities for self-initiated actions in preference to excessive regulation in the management of our products and processes.

This document contains details on the various initiatives of The Canadian Chemical Producers' Association aimed at helping each member company fulfill its formal commitment to the principles of "Responsible Care".

The theme "Responsible Care: A Total Commitment" implies commitment to the total life cycle of our products — from creation to destruction. It implies the commitment of our full membership — without exception. It implies a broad commitment by our employees, our customers, governments — and even the general public. In the final analysis all of society should be committed to this fundamental principle.

Every activity developed by the association for its membership is an activation of the guiding principles contained in our statement of responsible care. These principles are the genesis of the tangible programs designed to give substance to their implications.

A Model Environmental Code of Practice for Forest Land Management

**Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate
Responsibility
129 St. Clair Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1N5
(416) 923-1758
November, 1989**

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Ontario Round
Table on
Environment
and Economy

Table ronde
de l'Ontario sur
l'environnement
et l'économie

October 22, 1990

Mr. Mark Hornell
Planning and Development Department
Regional Municipality of
Hamilton-Wentworth
119 King Street West, 14th Floor
P.O. Box 910
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 3V9

Dear Mr. Hornell:

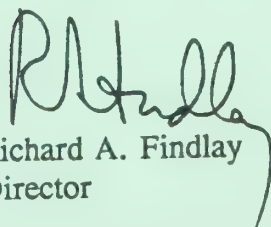
As agreed, I am pleased to relay to each of you a copy of the "one-pager" submissions you have provided. Having looked them over, I think you would agree that we have here an interesting collection of approaches, ideas and observations.

We also agreed that David Evans and Clifford Maynes, together with Gerry Henderson (who has kindly volunteered to join the team) would look at the submissions more analytically and determine the need for and/or nature of a possible follow-up meeting. David will be in touch with you regarding the outcome.

Since we met, by the way, the list of communities which have formed, or are contemplating forming a local round table has lengthened to include Sudbury, Brantford and Sault Ste Marie. An up-dated mailing list is enclosed.

Finally, I would remind you of my interest in knowing of opportunities which might exist at the local level for the Ontario Round Table to communicate its Challenge.

Thank you for the submissions, for the reaction which I have received already from you regarding the Challenge, and for your continued interest and support.
Sincerely,


Richard A. Findlay
Director

ba

Enclosures

c.c. David Evans

790 Bay Street, 10th Floor
Toronto, Ontario M5G 1N8
(416) 586-2032
Fax: (416) 586-2197

790, rue Bay, 10e étage
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Mark L. Dorfman, Planner Inc.

145 Columbia Street West, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3L2

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Facsimile: 519-888-6382

October 10, 1990

Mr. Richard A. Findlay, Director
Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy
790 Bay Street, 10th Floor
TORONTO, Ontario
M5G 1N8

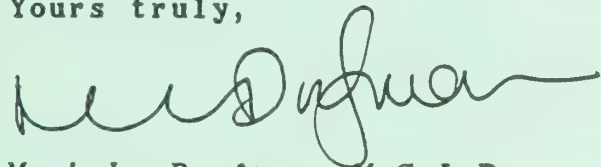
Dear Richard:

Thank you for the memo dated September 25, 1990, and for sending copies of the Challenge Paper. I distributed them to the members of our E.E.A.C. and I have asked the members to discuss it at our retreat scheduled for October 27.

I enclose a summary of the E.E.A.C. activities which are on-going in the Waterloo Region.

I look forward to submitting a response from E.E.A.C. and to further discussions with you and others.

Yours truly,



Mark L. Dorfman, M.C.I.P.
President

MLD/ss

Encl.

cc: Mrs. Sally Thorsen



Regional Municipality of Waterloo
Ecological and Environmental Advisory Committee

The Committee consists of 12 volunteer, non-elected members appointed by Regional Council for 1, 2 or 3 year terms. The Committee was originally established in 1970 and was given status by Regional Council in 1973.

The Committee provides advice to the Region and area municipalities regarding environmental matters and in particular, the Committee advises on matters affecting the 65 designated environmentally sensitive policy areas.

In 1989, the Committee initiated a State of the Environment Report for the Region. Staff in the Planning and Development Department are undertaking this task and it is expected that the final report will be published in 1991. To date, two background documents have been published.

As part of the S.O.E.R., the Committee proposed that a special citizens group seek the public's opinion on their quality of life in the Region. Accordingly, Regional Council established the Citizen's Advisory Committee in November, 1989. This Committee met the public in open meetings from January to June, 1990. All non-governmental organizations and individuals were invited to make presentations to the Committee. The report of the C.A.C. is expected to be published in November, 1990.

Regional Council has declared 1990 as the year of the environment. In April, 1990, the Region held the Focus for the Future conference and workshop. This two-day event provided the public, politicians and professionals with the opportunity to listen to experts speak about their experiences with sustainable development and environmental planning and to discuss possible future options for the Region. This conference was the beginning of the Region's official plan review.

Regional staff are conducting a one-day seminar on sustainable development on October 24, 1990, with the intent of translating these issues in terms of regional planning thinking. The Region expects to undertake its plan review in 1991 and 1992.





THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HAMILTON-WENTWORTH

Planning and Development Department
119 King Street West, 14th floor
Hamilton, Ontario
Fax (416) 546-4364

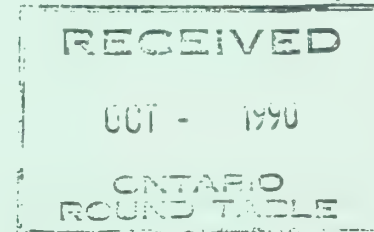
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P.O. Box 910, Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 3V9

Richard A. Findlay
Director
Ontario Round Table on
Environment and Economy
790 Bay Street, 10th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5G 1N8

Refer to File No. 764.91

Attention of

Your file No.



Dear Mr. Findlay:

RE: Hamilton-Wentworth Initiatives in Sustainable Development

Unlike other municipalities, Hamilton-Wentworth has not structured its sustainable development initiatives around a round table concept. Hamilton-Wentworth has decided to use sustainable development as the central organizing concept for a major review of Regional policy.

In late 1989, Regional Council adopted the recommendation that sustainable development (as outlined in a discussion paper entitled: Directions for the Nineties: Building a Healthy, Sustainable Region, prepared by the Planning and Development Department) be used as an organizing concept to review the Regional Official Plan, the Region's Economic Strategy and the capital budget process. To this end, Regional Council adopted terms of reference for a Regional Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development, comprising sixteen citizens and three Regional Councillors, who were given a two year mandate to devise a Regional Vision Statement and implementation strategies to put the vision into effect. The Task Force was charged with the responsibility of establishing a public participation program to increase awareness of sustainable development and to identify citizen aspirations for a sustainable Hamilton-Wentworth.

The Task Force was established in June, 1990 and to date has adopted a workplan and a public participation strategy. The workplan divides the mandate into three phases:

Phase 1: Initial Community Visioning, Value and Issue Identification;

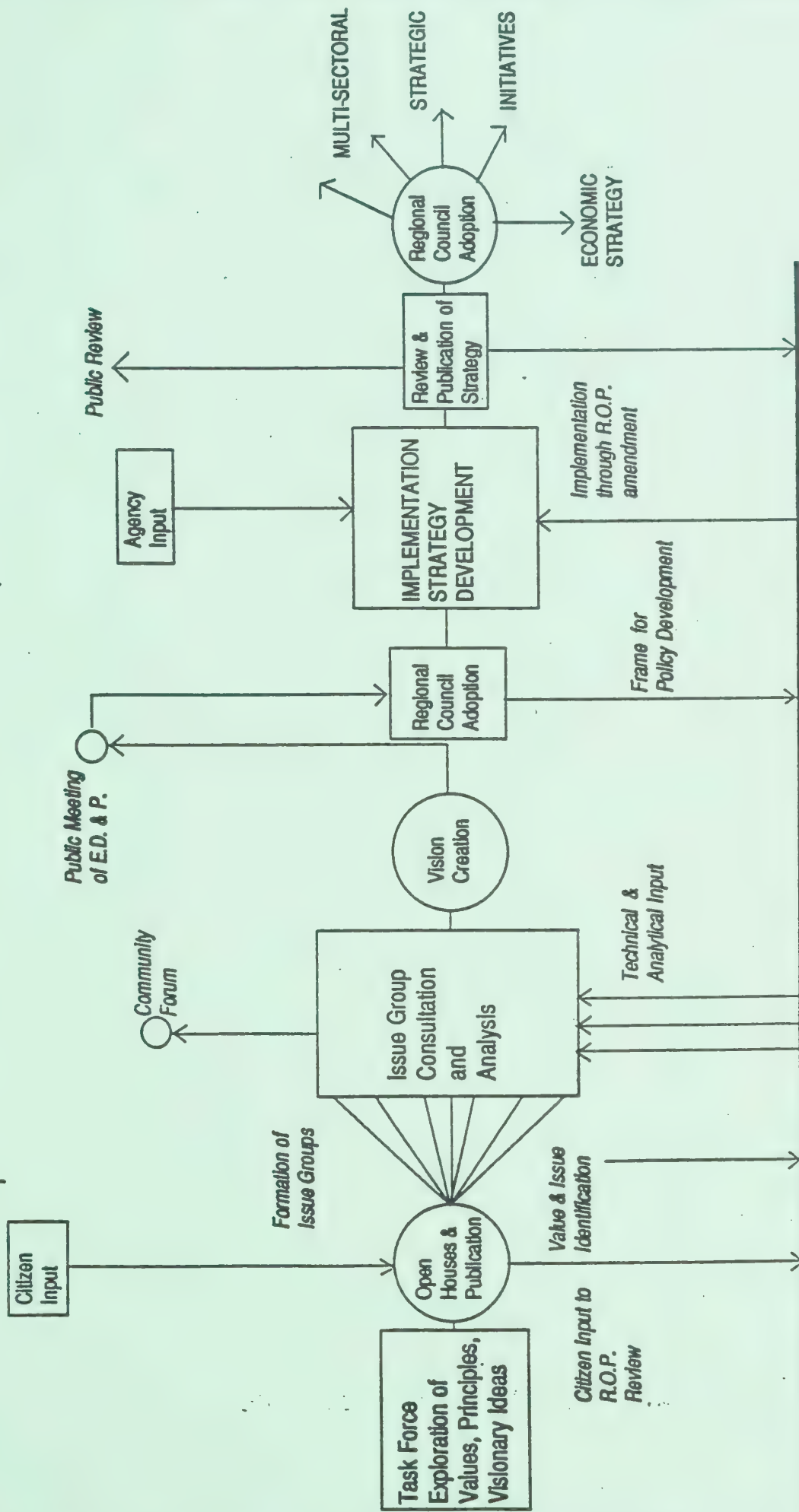
Regional Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development Generalized Process Chart

1990

1991

1992

J J A S O N D | J J F M A M J J A | J J F M A M J J A



REGIONAL OFFICIAL PLAN REVIEW PROCESS



· O N · T H E ·
ENVIRONMENT
AND ECONOMY

Tom Klein Beernink
Chairperson
OPIRG
1 Trent Lane
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario
N1H 5V9
(519) 824 - 2091

Graham Knowles
Chairperson
Hart Chemical Ltd.
256 Victoria Rd. South
Guelph, Ontario
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SEP - 1990

GUELPH
ROUND TABLE

Rick Findlay
Ontario Round Table
on the Environment and Economy
790 Bay St. 10th floor
Toronto, Ont. M5G 1N8

September 27, 1990

Dear Rick,

Please find enclosed a copy of the Guelph Round Table's aims and objectives. Please keep in mind that these were completed before our sessions even began and are therefore not as specific nor as accurate as we would like. The page entitled "Logistics of operation" was an attempt to get a sense of the different types of issues which we felt we might encounter as a Round Table.

Finally, "what's worked and what hasn't" is simply some thoughts which we jotted down about our experiences over the last couple of years.

Thanks again for the meeting of the municipal Round Tables last week. It was informative and helped put certain things in perspective. Should another such meeting be attempted, we would be interested in discussing specific examples/problems which are encountered by local groups like ourselves.

We should also mention that we found this exercise of summarizing our experiences quite useful in helping us to further articulate our aims and objectives. We plan to review this work at our next Round Table meeting.

We hope this is helpful and will talk to you soon.

Sincerely,

Tom Klein Beernink
Co-chairs
Guelph Round Table on the Environment and
Economy

Graham Knowles

What's Worked and What Hasn't: some thoughts on the Guelph Round Table on the Environment and Economy

ROLE AS MEDIATOR: the Round Table has found itself playing the role of mediator on a number of occasions, based largely on the fact that it is considered to be a "balanced" representation of the environment/ economy equation. This has achieved mixed results. While we feel that in all cases it has been a valuable exercise to bring together 2 opposing sides to an issue so that each may gain a better understanding of the other, we have not always been able to follow up thoroughly enough to ensure that some positive agreement has been reached. In addition, because of our lack of profile, the Round Table does not yet possess the "clout" to persuade the parties involved to make changes.

SOME EXAMPLES:

- *local factory/citizens re: night noise complaints
- *local factory/citizen group re: complaint of persistent odours
- *School Board/citizen group re: pesticide spraying
- *McDonald's/Green Party re: fast food waste
- *developer/environmental group re: wetland conservation

ROLE AS PROMOTER: the Round Table seeks to discover and promote positive initiatives undertaken by local business and industry. These successful examples can serve as an inspiration and as a challenge to other businesses in Guelph.

SOME EXAMPLES:

- *General Hospital curbing waste
- *Fast food outlet curbing waste
- *Dry cleaner curbing chemical usage

The Round Table could do much more to publicize these initiatives, however our lack of profile (discussed below) prevents this. We may consider implementing an annual award or some mechanism to ensure greater recognition of the efforts made by business to become more environmentally responsible. It should be noted however that we have no intention of becoming an advertising medium as this would seriously compromise our credibility. In addition, kudos will be awarded for the specific initiative taken, not for the business itself generally. For example; in the case of a fast food outlet's waste reduction efforts, these efforts would be applauded and used as an example for other constituents in the fast food industry. No endorsement of the business itself should be implied.

ROLE AS CRITIC: subtle pressure using our connections within the business and environmental communities may be one of our most effective avenues of affecting change. Recently, we have begun to ask each RT member to give a brief synopsis of her or his work in their particular constituency regarding environmental leadership. We feel the next step will be to put together a plan for RT members to do more proactive education/lobbying within the community. At present, we feel we lack the numbers and commitment on the "economy" side to adequately address local environmental issues and push for changes with the industrial mindset.

ROLE AS EDUCATOR: the Round Table has only had one meeting open to the general public and served as an introduction of the RT concept to the community. It was a worthwhile forum and allowed citizens to voice questions and concerns about local issues. While our aim was to conduct these meetings every few months with a specific issue on the agenda, we have not felt adequately prepared to have these meetings. More thorough preparation is required if we are going to be able to take a stand on an issue, and in turn discuss it with the public. A future goal will also be to critique the Challenge Paper issued by the Ontario Round Table and to make recommendations to local business and government to apply this in a Guelph context, perhaps as a compliment to the Official Plan.

GENERAL CONCERNS: if the Guelph Round Table is not as effective as it might be, it is probably attributable to a few major shortcomings. These include:

***LACK OF PROFILE:** obviously, the general public needs to be aware of us in order for us to be considered as a resource.

Additionally, an improved profile (amongst business and government particularly) would increase our credibility and clout as a moral force in the community.

***LACK OF CLARITY:** because we have no formal links (or profile) with municipal government, and because we have never articulated our mandate, RT members may not be altogether clear on what they can and should achieve.

***LACK OF COMMITMENT:** there remains an imbalance regarding participation on the RT. In order for the RT to becoming an effective body, an increase in both commitment and numbers from business/industry is absolutely essential.

***LACK OF TIME/RESOURCES:** as with any volunteer organization, members are long on desire and short on time. As the RT has no operating budget, it remains difficult to publish or distribute information. Taking and reproducing minutes prove difficult enough, let alone finding time to research, evaluate or write a report. Recently, the RT has been fortunate to receive the services of a graduate student on a part-time basis. Our challenge will be to utilize his skills and time effectively.

LOGISTICS OF OPERATION

GUELPH ROUND TABLE ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE ECONOMY

Small Local Issue (External) eg. Plant XYZ smells, citizen concerned

- i) Received by anonymous letter
 - Group would send copy of letter plus a request for response if appropriate. - If Group feels necessary (majority vote) issue can be made public and/or follow up action taken.
- ii) Named complainant
 - as above
 - Copy of industry response sent to individual.
 - Ask complainant to provide us with as much information as possible.

Small Local Issue (Internal)

Same as i) except issue could be presented on behalf of the entire group.

Bigger Local Issue (External or Internal) eg. Development on Sensitive Lands

- At Group meeting a position paper would be prepared - Dissenting views could be included in paper. If externally presented a copy would be sent to complainant.
- Paper may recommend specific actions by Group member (Core & Periphery) as well as other individuals/organizations.
- If issue merits, a working group which includes periphery members, would be formed to present position paper to the Group.
- Issue could be deferred if Group felt that was the best approach.
- If City Council presents issue we voice our opinions through them.

Issue Transcending Guelph eg. Ozone depletion

- If presented externally, individual or group may be invited to next meeting. (This is applicable to all issues)
- Group prepares a position paper or defers the matter.
- Emphasis placed on local course of action.
- Make political recommendations through Political representatives.
- Above may also be handled through a working group.

October 1st, 1990

Mr. R.A. Findlay
Director
Ontario Round Table on the
Environment and Economy
790 Bay Street
10th Floor
Toronto, Ontario. M5G 1N8

Dear Rick:

Attached is a commentary on "Challenge Paper" from a perspective of the Muskoka Round Table.

⇒ As requested, we have also attached a copy of the "Potential Roles" and "Initial Objectives" of the Muskoka Round Table.

These have not been formally adopted but are serving as guidelines by which we are currently operating.

Under separate cover I am forwarding my resume for consideration regarding the Energy/Mining Sector Task Force.

If you require further information or have any questions please don't hesitate to call me at 416-939-7800.

Yours truly,

per K Tomassetti

G.A. Henderson
Vice-Chair
Muskoka Round Table

GH/kt

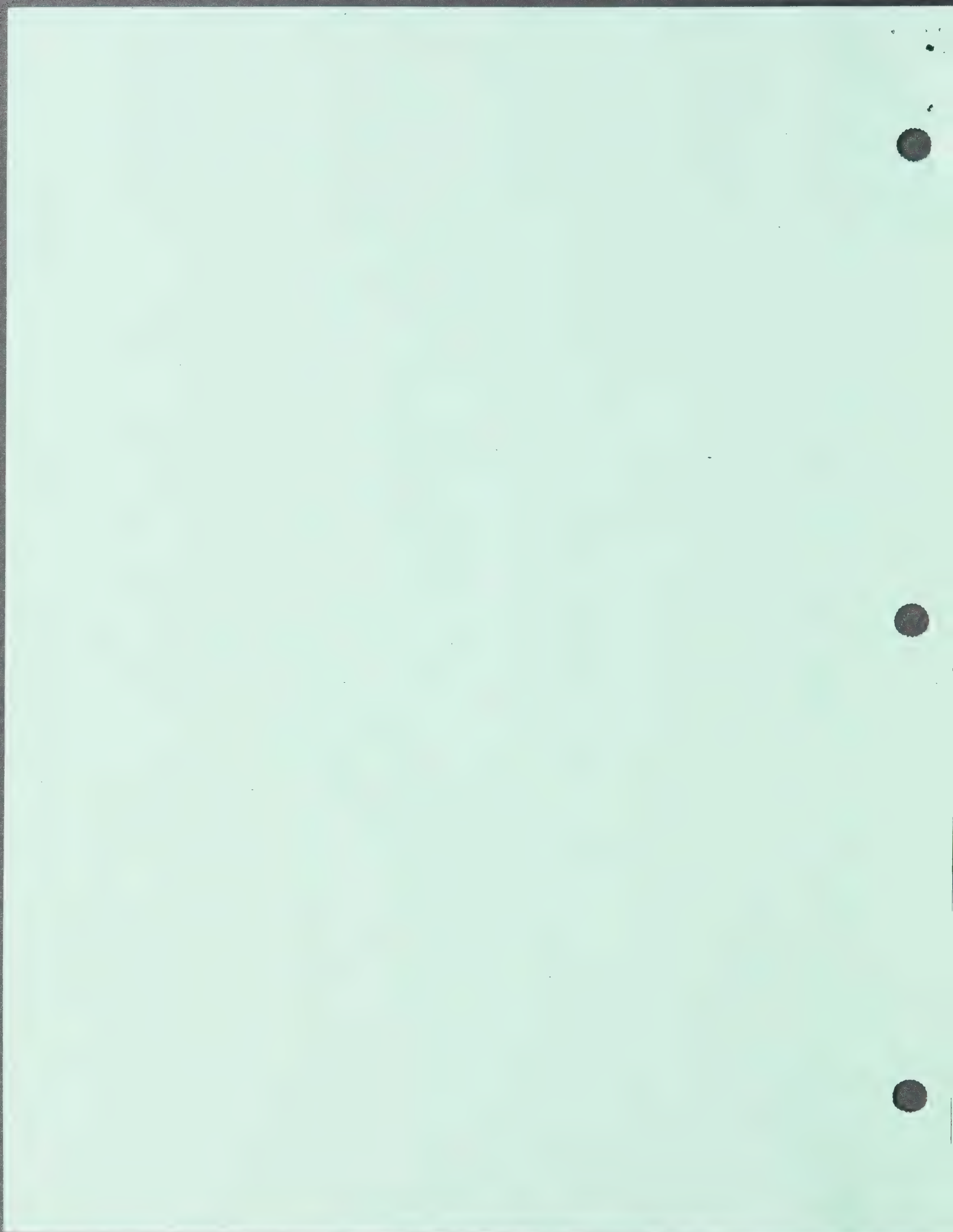
INITIAL OBJECTIVES - MUSKOKA ROUND TABLE ON ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY

The concept of sustainable development, or providing development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the needs of the future, merits special attention in Muskoka. Here the economy is based on the environment and through it on the provision of high quality life style opportunities. These opportunities, now and in the future, will continue to be dependent on Muskoka's spectacular natural and cultural heritage.

Candidate Objectives

To provide an effective forum where environmental and economic opportunities and issues can be expressed, considered and responded to directly and objectively in a manner that will:

1. Allow for an interchange among individual citizens, business, industry and government.
2. Promote environmental, heritage and economic awareness with local business, industry, government, institutions, citizen groups and individual residents such that the environmental and socio-economic impact of current and future activities is understood.
3. Stimulate progressive community and individual action on priority opportunities and issues.
4. Lead to natural and cultural heritage conservation and sustainable development.



Municipal/Regional Round Tables

Muskoka Round Table

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Home Sweet Home

Solving the household hazardous waste problem

The release of hazardous wastes into the environment is now a major social concern. Industries, especially chemical manufacturing industries, have commonly been pinpointed as the main polluters through the improper management of their wastes. But with over 50,000 chemicals in commercial use in Canada, consumers also play a critical role. We purchase chemically-based household products and add to the pollution problem by disposing of our wastes from these products in inappropriate ways. All sources of contamination need addressing if the toxics crisis is going to be alleviated.

With over nine million homes in Canada, we all play a critical role in reducing hazardous waste contamination. Households are the single largest class of hazardous waste generators, and their numbers continue to grow. The volume of household hazardous wastes (HHW) produced in any single home may not be great—some estimate in the range of 20 to 40 litres per year. Collectively, however, there are very large quantities of HHW generated which have the potential to greatly damage your community's environment. Studies estimate that a municipality with 100,000 homes will generate over two million litres of HHW each year.

Commonly, homeowners have disposed of these wastes by putting them out with the garbage or by pouring them directly down the drain. Neither of these courses of action is acceptable and next time you are about use one of these methods, think about these facts:

- Sewage treatment plants do not destroy most of the HHW put down the drain. Those that are treated are only treated by chance since the systems were not constructed for this purpose. As a result, many of these wastes end up in rivers and in lakes, contaminating our drinking water.

- Septic systems are prone to failure. If HHW are disposed of in them, people on septic systems need to be very careful of what they dispose of in their systems since the bed discharges could pollute soil and groundwater. Those on septic tanks who also rely on groundwater wells must be particularly careful.

Health Implications of Exposure



3(6)

Each of us will react differently to exposure to a hazardous product or hazardous waste. The human health implications will vary according to factors such as: the toxicity of the chemical(s) involved, the route of entry to the body, the condition of the person exposed, and the frequency and duration of exposure. Remember poisoning can occur in three ways:

INGESTION

INHALATION

SKIN CONTACT

There are a large number of hazardous products used in and around the home that can cause a variety of health problems if poisoning occurs by the routes outlined above.

Short term or acute health problems resulting from exposure to hazardous products and their wastes can include: chemical intoxication, skin rashes, dizziness, lung irritation, burns, nausea, headaches, muscle cramps, nose bleeds, sore throat, internal bleeding, kidney damage and liver damage, among other problems.

Long term or chronic health problems resulting from exposure to hazardous products and their wastes can include: central nervous system damage, cancer, birth defects, arthritis, heart disease, behavioral abnormalities and respiratory damage, among other problems.

What You Can Do



1. Reduce the amount of hazardous products that you use around your home by replacing them with non-hazardous or less hazardous alternatives. The five basic ingredients of these alternatives are listed below.

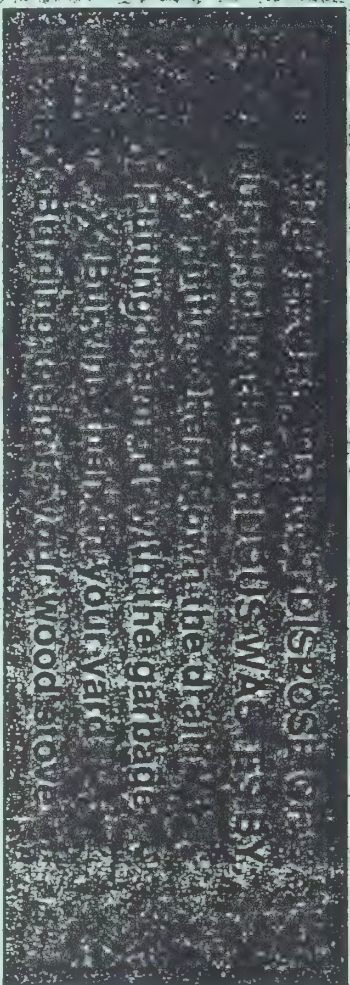
Baking Soda is inexpensive to buy, and it cleans, deodorizes and softens water. It is also a good scouring powder.

Pure Soap biodegrades (decomposes naturally) safely and completely. It is widely available and is sold in liquid, bar, powder and flake form.

White Vinegar helps to cut grease and grime and deodorizes well.

be particularly careful:

- HHW put down the drain corrode the plumbing system and affect sewage treatment equipment.
- Local landfills are not designed to handle HHW. These wastes further contaminate landfill leachates that may eventually migrate off site, polluting soil and groundwater as well.
- Incineration of household wastes is also problematic. If it contains these hazardous components, many of these wastes will escape through the incinerator stack, adding to air pollution and fallout of toxic substances onto the land and water.
- Improper management of HHW also poses a significant risk to refuse collectors and landfill or incinerator operators. There are a number of documented cases of severe eye injury—often, leading to blindness—chemical burns and other medical problems in waste handlers.
- Chemicals from HHW have also reacted in garbage trucks, leading to fires that have destroyed equipment.

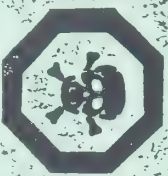


Identifying Hazardous Products



Identifying products that may result in the generation of HHW is often very difficult for the consumer. Product labels provide the only source of information, and often they do not list all ingredients or ingredient concentrations. Follow these tips:

Consumers can assume that a product is potentially hazardous if it bears such signal words as "Danger," "Poison," "Caution," "Warning," and/or bears one of the following symbols:



CORROSIVE
Substances that eat or wear away

TOXIC
Materials that are poisonous to you

REACTIVE
Materials that can create an

FLAMMABLE
Substances that easily ignite. For

tax cleans, disinfects and also helps to soften the water.

Washing Soda cuts grease, disinfects and removes stains. It is sold in pure form as sodium carbonate.

Follow the methods outlined on the reverse for replacing some of your hazardous household products with these safer alternative products.

2. Use up the hazardous products that you have around the home or give them to a neighbour to use. If you have wastes from these products, or do not want to use them, up around your home, store them and ensure they are taken for proper disposal. A number of communities offer HHW collection programs, such as:

• **Household Hazardous Waste Days**—These days provide citizens with the opportunity, once or possibly twice a year, to bring their HHW to a specific location, such as the local landfill or public works yard. Once it's there, professionals label and package the waste, which will then be taken for proper treatment, including recycling and reuse, and eventual disposal.

• **Permanent Depots**—Some municipalities have set up permanent depots where people can bring their HHW year round. Often the establishment of permanent depots has resulted in more involvement by the public and more recycling of the collected wastes by local public works departments.

• **Pick-up Service**—Some small scale programs have been tested that allow citizens to phone in to public works departments to arrange home pick-up of HHW. This has only been attempted in Metropolitan Toronto, Uxbridge, Ontario, and a handful of US communities.

A person can normally take all corrosive, toxic, reactive and flammable household hazardous wastes to these collection centers. **Do Not Mix** different types of waste before delivery. Hazardous wastes excluded from these programs usually include:

- **Radioactive Wastes**—Contact the Atomic Energy Control Board of Canada, (613) 995-5894.
- **Explosives**—For dynamite or ammunition contact your local police or fire department.
- **Biological Wastes and PCBs**—Contact your local Ministry of Environment branch office or the Waste Management Branch of Environment Canada.
- **Spills**—If a spill of a hazardous chemical occurs contact your local fire department. Transport Canada also has an emergency response number for spills, CANUTEC (613) 996-6666, **EMERGENCY ONLY**, for general information contact (613) 990-2309.

3. If hazardous products must be used in your home reduce exposure to them by following these simple rules:

- Always use hazardous products in a well ventilated area or take plenty of fresh air breaks.

eat or wear away, poisonous to you, can create an easily ignite. For at many materials, your children and explosion or as. For example, your pets. For produce deadly battery acid, oven example, rat vapours. For cleaners, bleach, poison, bleach, example, bleach, pesticides, and ammonia, cleaning fluids, pool chemicals, some medicines.

Look for these identification symbols—most hazardous products will bear them. If you are concerned about an unmarked product, or if you have questions about an identified hazardous product, contact your local health unit or environmental protection office. Also, keep in mind that the warnings printed above relate to the acute (immediate) health hazards posed by a product and do not consider the chronic (long-term) health hazards of exposure to the chemicals involved.

For more information on HHW contact:

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Greenspace , 427 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1X7 (416) 538-6470 | ment , Nfld. (709) 576-3394, NS (902) 424-5300, PEI (902) 892- (031) NB (506) 453-3700, PQ (418) 643-6071, Ont. (416) 323- Pollution Probe, 12 Madison Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2S1 (416) 926-1907 | Golden Empire Health Plan , Health Commission, 909-12th Street, Rm 206, Sacramento, CA 95811 (916) 448-1198 | Bulk orders of this poster are available. Write to: John Smclair, c/o Faculty of Envi- ronmental Studies, University of Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1, or call (519) 747-0948. |
|--|---|---|---|

of fresh air breaks.

- Never leave containers open. Many products are volatile, evaporating very quickly into the air. Always seal containers tightly after use.
- Never mix chemicals. This may cause explosions or toxic fumes.
- Do not overuse products. More is not necessarily better and may in fact do more harm than good.
- Wear protective clothing such as gloves and a mask. Wash clothing exposed to hazardous products separately from other clothes.
- Store these products and their wastes in a safe place out of the reach of children and pets. Pesticides should be kept under lock and key.
- Never smoke, eat or drink while handling these products or after handling them if your hands have not been washed.
- Do not use chemical containers for other purposes.
- Always follow the directions given on product labels.
- Keep emergency phone numbers, such as your local poison control center, handy.

4. Get together with your neighbours and exchange ideas about ways to reduce the number of hazardous products used in your home and how you might educate others. If your community does not have collection opportunities for HHW, lobby local politicians to get one.

5. Buy only the amount of product that you need and do not keep hazardous products around the home.

By A. John Smclair,
Graphics: James Watt,
Good Ideas: Cheryl Hendrickson,
Design and production: Mary Pickering

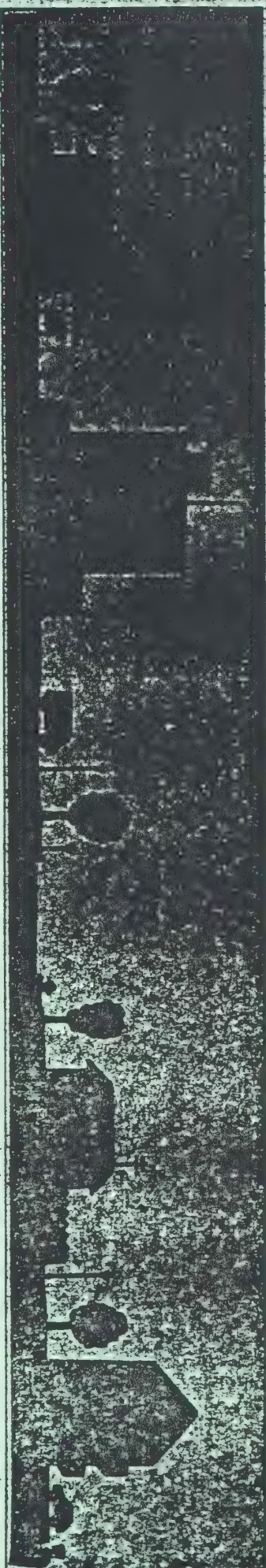
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PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIETY, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Alternatives Magazine



cleaned in the sink.

- To remove baked-on grease and pills scrub with a paste of baking soda, salt and water.
- Tough spots can be sprinkled with dry baking soda, left for 15 minutes and scrubbed with a damp cloth.
- Among the worst contributors to indoor air pollution are aerosol oven cleaners. People with respiratory problems, such as asthma and bronchitis, are very susceptible to theumes from these products. Use these products up, or store them for a HHW collection program.

Toilet Bowl Cleaners

- Scrub toilet with toilet brush and a solution of baking soda and water.
- To disinfect use borax. Let stand for 10 minutes and scrub.
- Drop 1000 mg of vitamin C in the bowl, leave overnight, then scrub.
- Many people have been overcome by the fumes created when combining cleaning products in the toilet. Use these products up, or store them for a HHW collection program. Rinse empty containers before disposal.

Drain Cleaners

- Use a plunger or mechanical snake and flush drain with 1/4 cup of baking soda followed by 1/2 cup of white vinegar. Let stand for a couple of minutes and then flush with rolling water.
- Always use a strainer in drains and pour boiling water down once a week to prevent clogs.
- If you use a commercial drain cleaner that does not work you will be left with a sink full of highly toxic compound. Great care must be taken when removing this from the sink—wear protective gloves. Use these products up, or store them for a HHW collection program. Rinse empty containers before disposal.

Teach Cleaners

- For laundry use 1/2 cup of white vinegar, or 1/2 cup baking soda, or 1/2 cup of borax to whiten.
- If bleach is necessary use dry bleach flakes.
- For laundry detergent, add 1/3 cup of washing soda as machine fills with water. When full, add clothes and 1 1/2 cups of pure soap powder (Ivory).
- To soften fabrics add 1/2 cup of vinegar to the rinse cycle.

On Used or Painted Units

- Use latex or water based paints wherever possible.
- Always use paints in a well ventilated area and properly seal cans with tight fitting lids. Ingredients in paints may cause flu-like symptoms when inhaled. Recycle unused paints by giving them to a neighbour, theatre group, etc. What is not used or recycled should be stored for a HHW collection program. Latex paints can be air dried and discarded with household garbage.

Thinners and Solvents

- Use latex paints so that water can act as the thinner and solvent.
- Let used solvents sit in a closed jar until paint particles settle out. Strain the liquid through a fine mesh sieve and reuse.
- Soften brushes with hot vinegar.
- Always use solvents in a well ventilated area. When recycling solvents by the above method store the concentrated waste material for a HHW collection program. If you do not recycle used solvents store them for a HHW collection program.

Paint Strippers

- Use sandpaper or a heat gun.
- Always wear protective gloves and a dust mask if sanding or using commercial paint strippers. Use out of doors or in a well ventilated room.
- Chemical paint strippers can cause drowsiness, impaired vision and chemical intoxication in a very short period of time. Waste or product you cannot use up should be safely stored for a HHW collection program.

Wood Preservatives

- Use water based wood preservatives if these products must be used.
- Most wood preservatives are very toxic—handle with care and always wear gloves. Recycle as for paints, store what cannot be used up for a HHW collection program.

Stains/Finishes

- Use a latex paint or natural earth pigment finish.
- Recycle as for paints, store what cannot be used up for a HHW collection program.

Polishes

collection program and ensure that they recycle collected batteries.

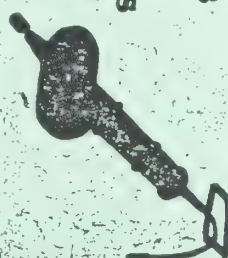
Motor Oil

- No known alternative.
- Recycled motor oil is readily available. USE IT.
- Many do-it-yourselfers pour used oil onto the ground or into sewers or water courses. These are not environmentally safe practices due to the heavy metals and hydrocarbons in used oil. Recycle your used oil at a local garage or through community collection programs. Failing this, store waste oils for a HHW collection program and ensure that they recycle the used oils collected.

Transmission/Brake Fluids

- No known alternative.
- Recycle wastes if possible, or store for a HHW collection program.

Pesticides and Herbicides



Plant Insecticides

- Use a non-chemical compound such as a solution of 3 teaspoons of pure soap per 4 litres of water. Store the mixture in a spray bottle, clean leaves with it and spray directly on any insects.
- Pick off infested leaves immediately.
- Introduce predatory species such as spiders, lady bugs, etc.
- When planting, intersperse pest resistant plants such as yarrow, thyme and marigolds.
- Ask your garden center about natural bacteria, such as *Bacillus Thuringiensis*, that attack insects.
- Most commercial pesticides and herbicides are very toxic and extreme care should be used when applying them. Always wear gloves; avoid inhalation and make sure that any cuts, especially on your arms, hands, and face are covered. Read instruction labels carefully and use only as directed, never mixing pesticides.

launs if possible.

- Place out an open box of baking soda or a dish of vinegar.
- Put a dish of pure vanilla or an open box of baking soda in the fridge.
- Use naturally scented candles, or pot-pourri.
- Boil 1 teaspoon of cloves with the peel of 1 orange and 1 cup of water. Let the mixture simmer on the stove.
- Put baking soda or borax in the bottom of garbage containers and your pet's litter box.
- Air fresheners do not really freshen the air; they just mask odours by coating nasal passages with another smell. Many of these are formaldehyde based and actually deaden one's sense of smell. Use these products up, or store them for a HHW collection program.

Pool Chemicals

- There are ozone and ultra violet light systems available.
- Often pool chemicals are not stored in a safe place away from children and water—ensure yours are. Always follow directions precisely and avoid contact with your skin and clothing. Use these products up, or store them for a HHW collection program.

Photographic Chemicals

- No known alternative.
- Follow the directions carefully and wear gloves. Do not pour used chemicals down the drain; store them in a sealed container for a HHW collection program. There are now some home recovery systems for photo chemicals. Contact Eastman Kodak for details.

Pharmaceuticals

- Some natural alternatives are available—ask your doctor.
- Keeping outdated prescriptions can be dangerous. Small quantities of outdated prescriptions can be flushed down the toilet. For larger quantities store for a HHW collection program or return them to your local pharmacy.

Propane Cylinders

- No known alternative.
- Contact your local propane supply center to see if the cylinder is recyclable. If not, there are a few companies that recycle the materials these cylinders are made of—check to see if there is one in your community. Failing this store cylinders for a HHW collection program. Never return

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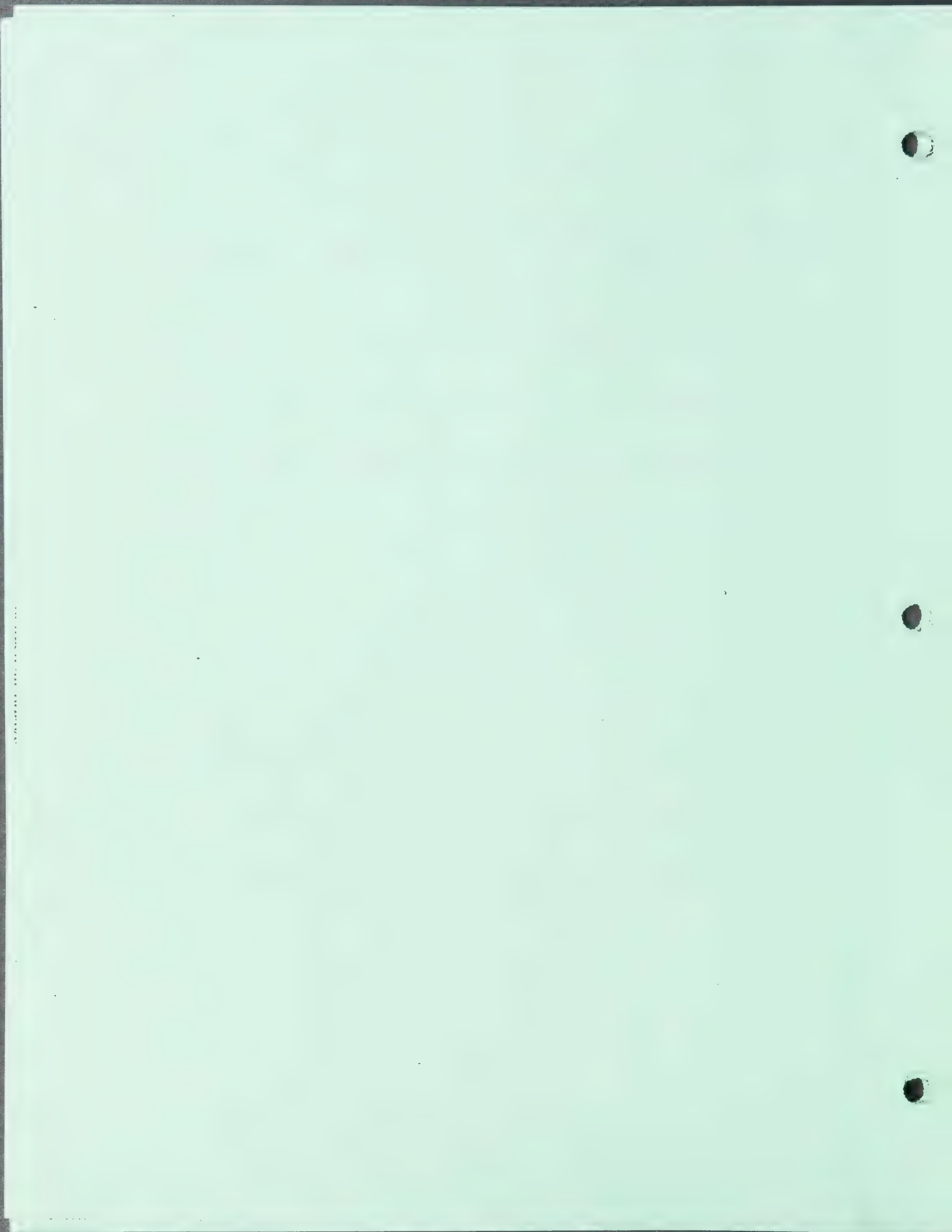
3(b)

(Recommendations)

4. Sustainable Community Development

Sustainable communities, according to the conclusions of a UBC symposium on sustainable development last year, should conform to the following criteria (among others):

- 1- have a stable and healthy population
- 2- understands that humans are only one of many life forms which share a sustainable region;
- 3- is a population with a strong sense of place, history, and global responsibility
- 4- is empowered to guide an ecologically regulated economy based on the sustainable harvest and conservation of local natural resources
- 5- shares both its surplus production and the culture with other communities and regions
- 6- has a collective ethic of conserving its culture and natural resources for future generations
- 7- does not export pollution to other regions
- 8- does not base its affluence on the draining of resources from other regions
- 9- reduces to a minimum income leakages which leave the community
- 10- gains the fullest possible value from the "harvest" and manufacturing of natural resources through use of locally controlled and adapted appropriate technologies
- 11- is committed to the goal of providing an equal opportunity for a high quality of life for all residents of the community
- 12- is a population which strives to continuously learn of its changing needs through the passage of time



3(b).

IS NATURE GOOD?

The great majority of land use changes evoke no controversy. Of course, there is general and subdued grouching on the op-ed pages: "Where have all the flowers gone?" and "Gonna get gridlock," and so on. And environmental advocacy groups and local neighborhood associations should be credited for doing excellent work in exercising various conservation agendas.

But conservation as a social force is still effective only on the margins, only on behalf of the endangered attractive mammal, a spectacular view, or any natural resource that can match up well in a cost-benefit analysis. Regardless of local and specific successes, the world and the country continue to lose habitats and species daily.

The real problem is simple: A democratic majority cannot agree that a problem exists, that the collective human self-interest is threatened when native plants and animals are displaced by people in the course of making places for themselves.

The question really is: Is nature *intrinsically* good rather than *instrumentally* good? If portions of the ecosystem (rain forests, for example) must be left undisturbed to ensure survival of the whole ecosystem, then making a balance between the portions that are needed by nature and the portions that are needed by humans is a crucial design problem.

As yet, no value system or general theory allows discussions that satisfactorily balance the land requirements of humans and of wild nature. What I want to do is interject an argument based on floral and faunal rights into the discussion of place quality, and to discuss who should be responsible for assuring those rights.

Capitalist and Utilitarian Approaches to Environmental Management

Each of us has a particular set of attitudes toward and expectations from our environment. At one extreme, we may take a position that leaving the smallest possible human footprint is the appropriate way to regard wild nature; that a single high rise with parking beneath, located on the northernmost point of a particular site, is the correct way to house people and preserve nature. Even so, most of us take it as a given that we will house and feed people. Even the most parsimonious environmental plan does not deny that.

Most everyone prefers to do the right thing. Few Americans will argue that deriving income from the real estate market is morally wrong. John Livingston, in an excellent book with the off-putting title *The Fallacy of Wildlife Conservation*, suggests wildlife management must follow a utilitarian path and generate income in order to persevere.¹ Such strategies therefore protect products of ecosystems for which people will pay to hunt or observe, but not ecosystem processes that, if healthy, would continue to generate products that would not necessarily be economically or aesthetically satisfying. It is like building an ark and inviting only friends: The uninvited cannot vote themselves a place on board.

Such utilitarian ethical positions often are called upon to support the capitalist philosophy, "if I am better off, then society is better off." But this ethical egoism fails to satisfy a second requirement that no one be worse off. In those now frequent cases in which people have been enjoying land either directly—visually or recreationally—or vicariously on behalf of wildlife, and that land is legally bulldozed and built upon, real disbenefits may be alleged.

Complaints about such changes focus on the legal and political rules that convey property rights to the owner and the susceptibility of such rules to creative and, hence profitable, manipulation. The deep roots of property law hold the intended invasion and colonization of nature's territory as lawful. The contents of the place (excepting valuable minerals) are also property and may be appropriated at will. Nowhere in law are rocks, soil and water legally described as a place named "Nature"; nor is there a constitution that declares the purpose of nature.

Developers make the further rationalization that they provide a needed good, such as housing; the savvy developer will insist that human demand drives the bulldozer, not greed or avarice. Consequently, as long as the human population grows,

plants and animals will be exterminated so that rights and privileges customarily enjoyed by people will continue.

I myself make an interesting rationalization. The nearly one acre on which I live was forest until 1952. I was not party to the economic decision to convert the land to house and garden. Therefore, I take comfort in not personally having invaded and subjugated the previous floral and faunal community. Fortunately, perhaps, for our collective conscience, most residential location decisions are being made by professional planners and corporations. The individual goes blameless.

The problem for developers of housing in particular is correctly to anticipate the expectations of new owners and renters regarding the floral and faunal components of the grounds of new developments. To obtain some notions of what attitudes might prevail in a typical new subdivision, we may look to the attitudinal research of Stephen Kellart.² Despite what might seem to be expected findings that higher education and income levels correlate with high levels of knowledge about animals, two of his conclusions interest me. First, in any population of potential homeowners, only about one-third may be expected to know anything about endangered species (the animals, not the law). Second, whatever concern may exist for animals is reserved for those phylogenetically "higher" animals that are aesthetically attractive. An endangered mammal will generate high levels of public support. An endangered snake will not.

Consequently, even though we all want to do the right thing, future owners cannot be relied upon to provide answers to the questions: Should I put houses on this site? If so, where should I put them?

The Failures of Ecological Planning

Many of us are conditioned by the environmental rhetoric of the 1970s to believe that nature is good when it is diverse, stable and productive.³ We exalt in its climax. But it is fair to assert that borrowings from ecology have yet to produce a normative theory that serves not only as a basis for action but also permits unequivocal rejection of bad environmental design proposals.

McHarg's *Design with Nature* appears on most lists of basic landscape architecture writings and established the ecological inventory as the initial phase of site development.⁴ The eco-

logical inventory serves as the basis of a vegetation plan, which is a normative geographic articulation of a site planner's prescription for the future of a project's natural environment.

The vegetation plan is the hoped-for "best fit" between nature and humans; comfort is taken when the species lists that dominate the legends of such plans are long and include rarities.

The goal is to express "objective" criteria for leaving portions of a site "natural." Displayed on countless such documents are plans about what to leave "natural" and what plants to install. Sometimes plans are concerned with more than aesthetics; they express the designer's concern for nature, which could be regarded as a form of atonement or reduction of cognitive dissonance in the sprawl of urbanization.⁵

Having learned that insulating nature causes species losses, a question arises: what should the minimum size of natural areas be? Several studies propose nature reservations in the five- to ten-acre range, which are a hard sell in today's real estate development market.⁶

Even though nature might be "best" when large and intact, incursions of development are rationalized under the broad stewardship ethic.⁷ The difficulty of evaluating environmental impact has compelled even prominent ecologists to take the side of the developer in cases in which impact is conceded but a "scientific" judgment is made that the impact is not adverse; that is, the proposed development does not impair the "goodness" of the place.

Lynch's Tests for Goodness

In *A Theory of Good City Form*, Kevin Lynch dismisses several categories of form-generation growing out of planning theory and suggests that form may not be critical at any development scale. What is critical is whether the human inhabitants enjoy continuous growth and development.⁸

Lynch lists five criteria (vitality, sense, fit, access and control) and two meta-criteria (efficiency and justice) as performance dimensions of human settlement quality. The five criteria map neatly onto ecological parameters for niche and community survival; that is, they may be employed in the design of a subdivision, an arboretum, or even an aquarium. And as Lynch points out, the two meta-criteria are themselves aspects of each criterion. In each case one asks, "What is the cost (in terms of anything else we choose to value) of achiev-

ing this degree of vitality, sense, fit, access, or control?" and "Who is getting how much of it?"⁹

It is ecologically reasonable to assert that to destroy the plant or animal's "performance dimensions" is to destroy the organism. If plants and animals have value only in their use to people (instrumentally), then any conversion of land will consider these values lost as "opportunity costs." That is, the value of the new houses or shopping centers is greater than the opportunities forgone. On the other hand, if plants and animals have an *intrinsic* value, then some extra-market system must arise to embrace values which money does not measure. It is in the principle of justice where I believe the opportunity to lie.

Nature and Justice: How Much Nature is Enough?

Many of us have embraced the "spaceship earth" notion, which emphasizes the relatedness of air, rocks, soil, water, plants, animals and people. It seems evident that humans are a population of biological organisms that are successfully extending their range; nevertheless, the special case of our humanity imposes the special condition of duty toward other creatures (as individuals, not as abstract populations). The question then becomes, "How much land should be left for the present occupants?" Or, "What are the rights of animals and plants?"

Taylor's principle of *distributive justice* proposes: Half is fair.¹⁰ Perhaps we would ask the lion's share, but the metaphor points in the right direction. Interestingly, Howard Odum¹¹ has used the same figure as a rule-of-thumb answer to a similar question: How much of an ecosystem should be preserved to effect its persistence?

A complication in this simple logic occurs when we consider the intended use of the land. Whether the need is basic is a critical point. As a biological organism, we may include housing among our basic needs. Would we feel the same about converting a natural area to a hamburger stand or a water slide as we might about houses?

Taylor's principle of minimum wrong would require that we both minimize the triviality of the non-basic need and minimize the area taken for it. This principle further recognizes that the human species has developed an extensive culture: Land uses such as art museums do not insure survival,

Notes

1. John Livingston, *The Valley of Wildlife Conservation*, and Peter Jacobs, "Environmental Strategy and Action," *Human Settlement Issues* 6 (Vancouver, B.C.: University of British Columbia, 1981).

2. Stephen R. Kellart, *Public Attitudes toward Critical Wildlife and Natural Habitat Issues* (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, 1979).

3. P. Odum, "The Energy of Ecosystem Development," *Science* 164 (1969). This was an influential document in the development of an ecological determinism that described nature as a purposive system.

4. Ian McHarg, *Design with Nature* (New York: Natural History Press, 1969).

5. The leapfrogging of development and attitudes about development ensures that a segment of the populace is always dissatisfied. Also, as Percival and Paul Goodman point out in *Communitas: Means of Livelihood and Ways of Life* (New York: Vintage, 1960), alienation frequently accompanies growing up. Landscape architects likely exhibit a similar set of attitudes; the common denominator of the craft is the aesthetic traditional. Even if a development violates ecological determinants, it can be well received if it is "stylish."

6. See A. L. Sullivan and M. L. Shaffer, "Biogeography of the Megazoo," *Science* 189 (1975); and E. L. Goldstein, M. Gross and A. L. Marston, "Biogeographic Approach to Greenspace" *Landscape Research* 10:1 (1985).

7. Bob Scarfo reminds us that we are quick to forgive a developer who employs a landscape architect. This is a win/win situation in which, if the development is successful, the influence of the landscape architect is credited. If it is unsuccessful, the developer is blamed. See Bob Scarfo, "Stewardship," *Landscape Architecture* 77:3 (Washington, D.C.: American Society of Landscape Architects, 1987).

8. Kevin Lynch, *A Theory of Good City Form* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1981).

9. Lynch, p. 119.

10. Paul W. Taylor, *Respect for Nature* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1986). Note, however, that Japan remains 80 percent forested at a population density 20 times that of the United States. The Japanese seem comfortable trading density against open space.

11. Estimates in the 30 to 50 percent range are common, but exact definition of "persistence" precludes application. This particular estimate came from my notes on a lecture by Howard Odum at the University of Pennsylvania in 1974. An early version of this material was presented at CELA 86.

12. Benoit Mandelbrot, *Fractals* (San Francisco: W. H. Freeman, 1977).

13. Peter Hatch, "Thomas Jefferson: Gardener and President," *Progressive Farmer*, July 1985.

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